

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

STORAGE

15c PER COPY.

DETROIT MEDICAL JOURNAL

DETROIT, MICH., OCTOBER, 1901

ORIGINAL:

Complicated Pregnancy: Holme... 133
Mastoid Operations: Stockwell... 136
Aortic Aneurysm: Hills... 138
Philippine Islands, Health... 140
Henson... 140

CORRESPONDENCE:

Journal of Naval Surgeon... 201
Anent that McKinley Editorial... 206

EDITORIAL:

Allen—An Explanation... 207
Healthfulness of Philippines... 208
Bovine vs. Human Tuberculosis... 208
Sanitarium for Pulmonary Mal-
adies... 208
Army Medical Service... 208
Control of Venereal... 209
Fame and Medicine... 209
Sodium Cacodylate... 210

EDITORIAL NOTES: 210

ITEMS AND NEWS: 213

BOOK REVIEW: 214

NEW INSTRUMENTS: 214

THERAPEUTIC BREVITIES: 215

MEDICAL PROGRESS: 221



DETROIT MEDICAL
JOURNAL CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.

PUBLISHERS:
& BOOK-SELLERS

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE AT DETROIT, MICH., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER MAY 8TH, 1901.

A STRICTLY ETHICAL MEDICAL JOURNAL.

DETROIT MEDICAL

JOURNAL

An Independent Medical Monthly conducted solely in the interests of the medical profession.

The reading columns present a monthly epitome of practical medicine and therapeutics.

No Deadwood
No Abtruse Theories
"FAKE"
Advertising Tabooed

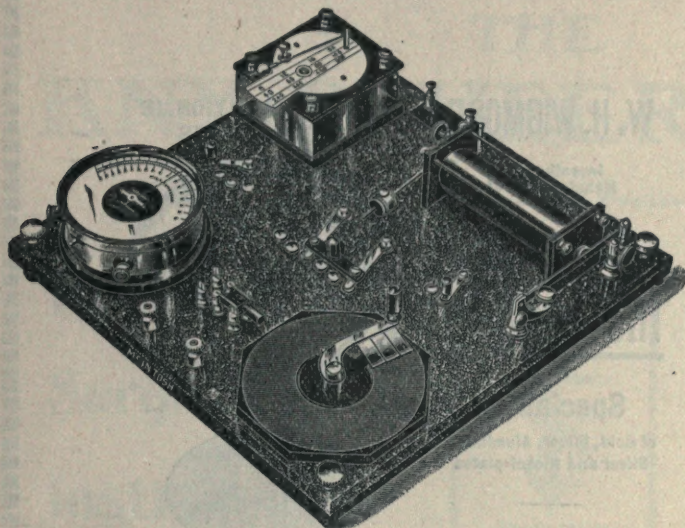
DETROIT MEDICAL JOURNAL CO.,

**Medical Publishers, Importers
and Booksellers,**

270 Woodward Ave.

DETROIT, MICH.

McIntosh No. 6 Table or Wall Plate



Arranged for use with 110 volt direct current, or with battery of 43 Ammonium Chloride Cells.

All needed accessories of a first-class office battery, mounted on Tennessee Marble Plate 16 inches square.

Don't be content with a cheap substitute.

BUY THE BEST

We lead the world in

**STATIC MACHINES,
MOTORS and
TRANSFORMERS
RHEOSTATS and METERS
OFFICE CABINETS
ELECTRODES
PORTABLE BATTERIES.**

WRITE FOR OUR REVISED 21st EDITION CATALOGUE

PRICE, \$50.00, EXPRESS CHARGES PREPAID TO ANY CITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

McINTOSH BATTERY and OPTICAL CO.,

92 to 98 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

Make Your Office Up-To-Date



OFFICE TREATMENT TABLE.

Sold with or without the Sprays. Send for description.

A convenient, white enameled Table, with plate glass shelves

THE HALL-BALDWIN NO. 2 OPERATING TABLE has been conceded as the best. Send for description.

OUR COMBINATION STERILIZERS for Gauze, Water and Instruments have no superior. Send for description.

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAY APPARATUS. We make the largest line of these; also, Office Nebulizers, Vaporizers, Cautery Transformers, Batteries, Electric Head Illuminators, etc., and solicit correspondence.

We are one of the most extensive manufacturers of Surgical Goods, and guarantee prices to be as low as any, considering quality. Remember that many reductions have been made.

Max Wocher & Son,

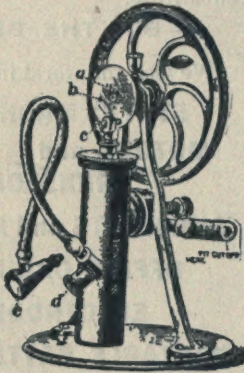
Surgical Instrument Makers,

21-23 W. Sixth St.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Office and Hospital Tables and Chairs.

**GREATEST SUCCESS IN
AURAL MASSAGE**



Patented June 27, 1899.

Price, \$10.00 Prepaid
Express

W. H. WIGMORE

Inventor and
Manufacturer of

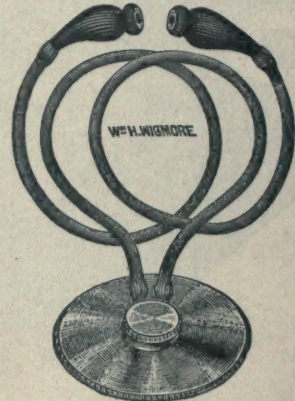
Surgical Instruments

Specialties

of Gold, Silver, Aluminum,
Silver and Nickel-plated

**Philadelphia
Pa.**

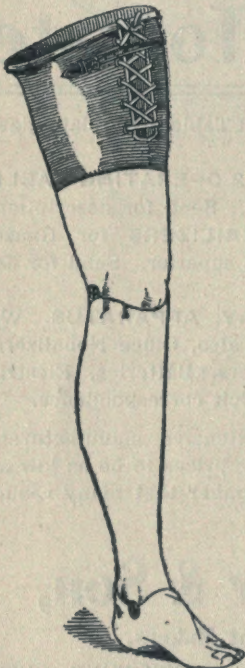
**LATEST INVENTION IN
STETHOSCOPES**



KEHLER'S STETHOSCOPE
PRICE, \$2.00. Post Prepaid

... ESTABLISHED 1857 ...

THE FULLER "WALKEASY" ARTIFICIAL LEG



HAS A FOOT WITH SPONGE RUBBER SOLE AND
REPRESENTS THE LATEST PROGRESS IN MOD-
ERN ARTIFICIAL LIMB CONSTRUCTION.

Various other styles—Legs and Arms—and at
various prices.

Since 1880 we have made one-fourth of all artifi-
cial limbs furnished Pensioners by the U. S. Govern-
ment.

SEND FOR BOOK

GEO. R. FULLER & CO.

Rochester, N. Y.

BRANCHES: 23 W. SWAN ST., BUFFALO, N. Y. 50 N. 13TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE KNY-SCHEERER CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

High-Grade
Surgical
Instruments



Hospital
and Office
Supplies

225 to 233 Fourth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY.

The largest establishment of the kind in the United States. Carrying the most extensive and complete line of

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
MODERN ASEPTIC HOSPITAL
SUPPLIES,
ASEPTIC OPERATING, WARD
and OFFICE FURNITURE,
STERILIZERS and DISINFEC-
TORS,

NURSES' REQUISITES,
SICK-ROOM UTENSILS,
RUBBER SURGICAL GOODS,
SANITARY APPLIANCES,
DEFORMITY APPARATUS,
TRUSSES,
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS,
SHOULDER BRACES,

ELASTIC HOSIERY,
CRUTCHES, SPLINTS,
INVALID CHAIRS,
ASEPTIC SURGICAL DRESSINGS,
BANDAGES and PLASTERS,
ELECTRIC BATTERIES and
APPLIANCES,

MASSAGE INSTRUMENTS,
ANATOMICAL MODELS,
OSTEOLOGICAL PREPARA-
TIONS,

LABORATORY SUPPLIES,
NATURALISTS' INSTRUMENTS,
MICROSCOPES and ACCES-
ORIES, ETC., ETC.

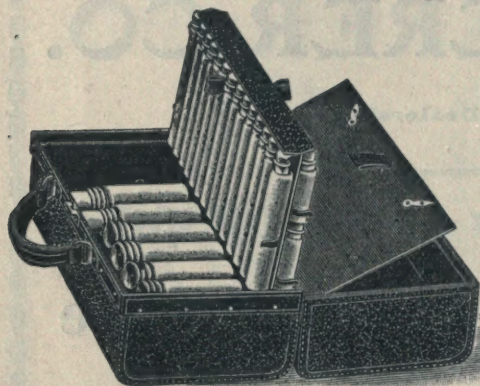
Correspondence Invited.

Inspection of PREMISES and STOCK SOLICITED.

Catalogues Mailed FREE on Application.

The "Olympia" THE "WESTERN"

Medicine Case For Hand and Buggy Use.



Price, \$7.00

DIMENSIONS—12½ in. long, 6½ in. high, and wide mouth screw cap jars, for salts, etc., and 4 6½ in. wide. Contains 14 1-oz., 28 3-dr., 42-oz., 2-oz. G. S. & M. C. bottles for acids, etc. **ALSO A LARGE SUPPLY SPACE**, 11½x5½x2½ in. deep. It is fitted with the "Western" silver-plated springs for holding the bottles, metal covered flanges at head of corks, preventing same from coming out and spilling contents; nickel spring-lock and key and extra strong handle with metal reinforcement on inside.

It is made of heavy black-grained waterproof leather (cowhide), hand stitched around the edges, and lined with thoroughly durable material. The sides and bottom of case are protected with leather buttons.

GLASS STOPPER
AND METAL CAP

Safety Bottle

For Medicine Cases and Bags. A Reliable Container for Carbolic Acid, Tr. Iron, Iodine, Ergot, Chloroform and similar fluids.



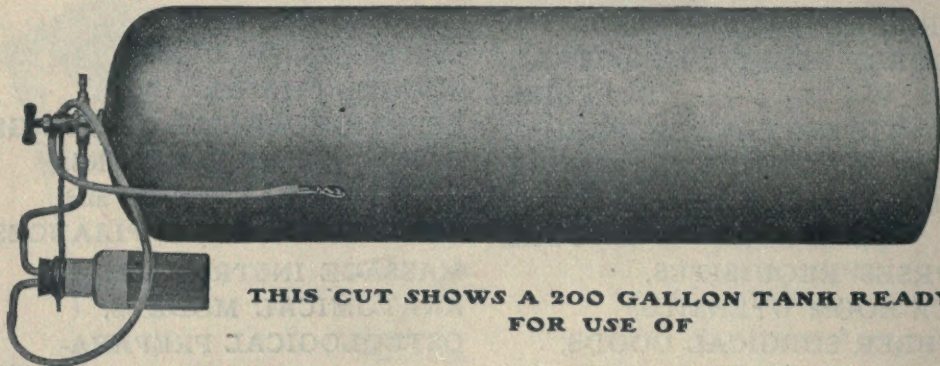
It is made of the very best heavy flint glass with an emery ground glass stopper fitted accurately to the opening, and the same is absolutely kept in place with a metal cap which firmly screws over the stopper and around the neck of the bottle, thus preventing any possible chance of the stopper becoming loose, and reducing the liability of leakage, if any, to virtually nothing, as this is not an ordinary sand ground stopper, but one especially ground for use with emery, making the same fit very snugly in the neck of the bottle. The merits of this device are easily appreciated, as nearly every doctor has had trouble and inconvenience by not having a reliable container for such and similar fluids as named above.

Made in six sizes—½, 1½, 2, 4, 6 and 8 ounces.

Western Leather Mfg. Co.

48 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Send for Catalogue.



THIS CUT SHOWS A 200 GALLON TANK READY FOR USE OF

OXYGEN

If you are interested, we will appreciate receiving your name. We can tell you who dispenses it in your vicinity and give information regarding its use. Please drop us a line.

We are Makers of

Oxygen (Pure)

Carbonic Acid Gas

Nitrous Oxide

Retorts

Oxygen (compound)

Etc., Etc.

The Lennox Chemical Co.,

41 to 49 Wilison Ave.

CLEVELAND, O.

The Faultless Rubber Glove

Is the best Glove your money can buy. Made in four weights and in sizes and half sizes from 6 to 11 inclusive. **Can be sterilized repeatedly.** For rough usage, dishwashing, etc.,



Non-Pa-Reil Gloves

have no equal. For sale by all jobbers. Booklet free.

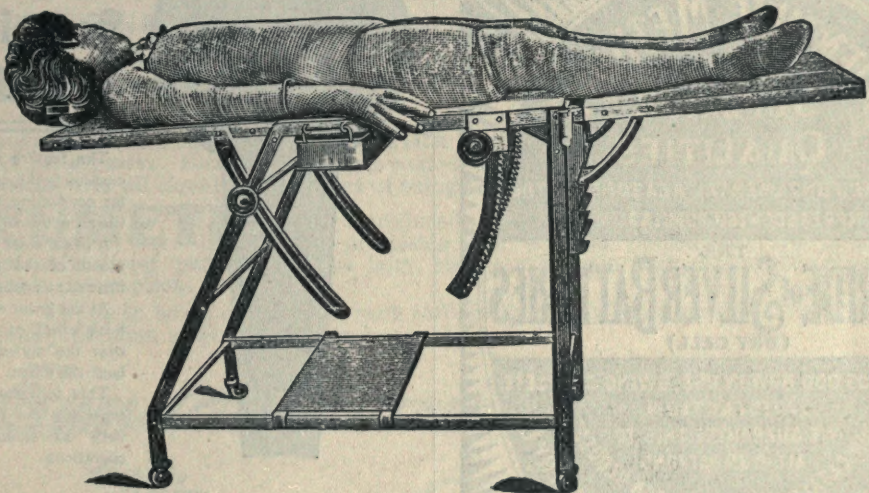
THE FAULTLESS RUBBER CO., Mnfgs.,

AKRON

OHIO

U. S. A.

Columbus Aseptic Operating Table and Chair Combined.
PRICE \$25.00.

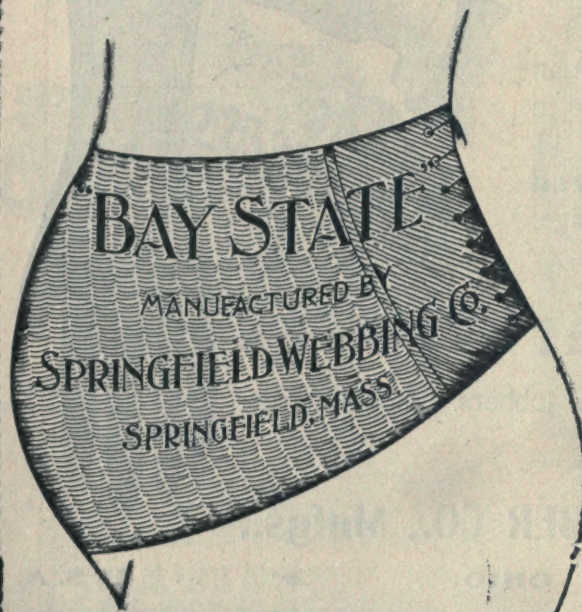


Height of seat, 31 inches. By letting the back down any desired angle may be obtained.

No physician can afford to be without a Modern
Aseptic and Up-to-date Operating Table and Chair.

COLUMBUS PHARMACAL CO.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

"BAY STATE" ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER



This Supporter is especially adapted for Obesity, Pregnancy, Weakness of the back or bowels, Tumors, etc., and after Surgical Operations. It is very light and porous, being made of the finest Egyptian cotton in its natural color. It conforms to the shape, exerting a gentle, even pressure everywhere without producing perspiration. It can be readily cleansed in luke-warm water, using pure castile soap.

PRICES:

8-inch Supporter	2 50
11-inch "	3 00
Ex. heavy quality (India Rubber) 50c ex.	

"BAY STATE" UMBILICAL TRUSS

This Truss is about of the same materials as the Abdominal Supporter, but with a chamol covered navel button and makes an excellent Umbilical Supporter in hernial troubles for infants, youths and adults.

PRICES:

Infant's Truss	\$1 25
Youth's "	2 00
Adult's "	4 00

OUR PRICES
MAY
SEEM HIGH

CHEAPEST
IN THE
LONG RUN

SCIENTIFIC METHODS
AND
SUPERIOR QUALITIES

ARE THE FUNDAMENTAL REASONS FOR THE
UNPRECEDENTED POPULARITY OF

THE CHLORIDE OF SILVER BATTERIES
(DRY CELL)

OVER 103,000 NOW IN USE, GIVING COMPLETE
SATISFACTION.

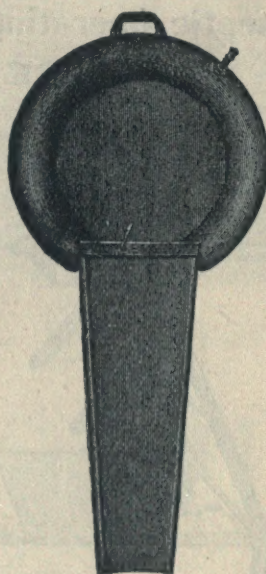
WE GUARANTEE THIS TO
ALL OUR PATRONS.

OUR CATALOGUE - SENT UPON REQUEST.

THE CHLORIDE OF SILVER DRY CELL BATTERY CO.
BALTIMORE, MD. U.S.A.

EASILY CARRIED
AND
ALWAYS READY

ALWAYS CLEAN
AND EASY
TO OPERATE



Kelly's Improved Surgical Cushion.

The feature of this new cushion is the covered apron for conducting the fluids to the receptacle.

It has a stout spring at the mouth of the apron which insures an unobstructed flow.

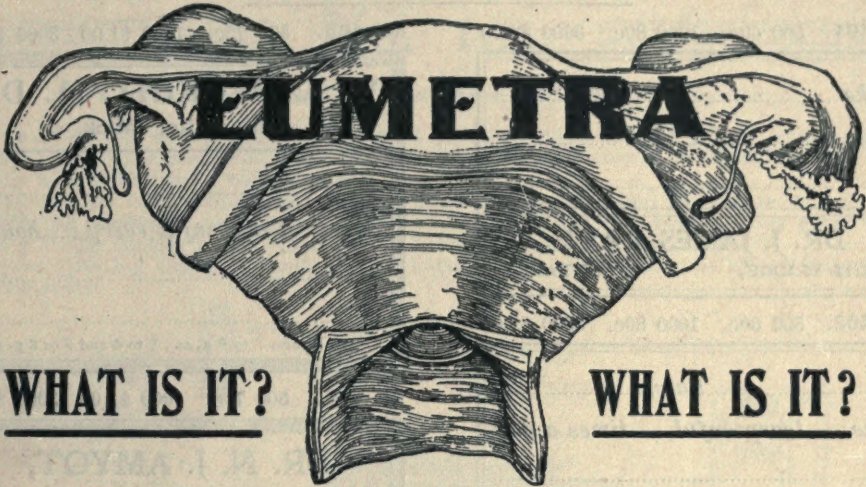
At the lower end there is a hook which can be snapped over the spring by folding back the apron.

This forms a pocket for receiving the fluid, and is very convenient in many operations.

—MADE BY—

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMP'Y,
AKRON RUBBER WORKS, AKRON, OHIO.

**DRUGGISTS' AND SUR-
GEONS' RUBBER GOODS**



The name **EUMETRA** is compounded from the Greek words *eu*, well, and *μετρα*, the womb.

The preparation **EUMETRA** is a sugar-coated tablet compounded according to the following formula.

R Hydrastine,

Ext. Hyoscyamus.

Ext. Euonymus (Wahoo).

Ext. Apium Graveolens (Celery Seed), aa gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Ext. Cimicifuga (Black Cohosh).

Ext. Salix Nigra (Black Willow), aa gr. 1.

Ext. Viburnum Prunifolium (Black Haw) gr. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Ext. Cannabis Indica (Indian Hemp) gr. $\frac{1}{16}$.

Pulv. Capsicum, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$.

Aloes Socotrine, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$.

Excipient, q. s.

It will be seen that **EUMETRA** is none of your mysterious new remedies discovered in some uninhabitable terrestrial zone or evolved from some unfathomable mental solitude. It is simply a synergistic combination, in the form of a sugar-coated tablet, of the active properties of the drugs which physiological experiments and clinical experience have fixed as those best adapted to the treatment of

UTERINE and OVARIAN CONGESTION, INFLAMMATION and NEURALGIA, ENDOMETRITIS, DYSMENORRHOEA, LEUCORRHOEA, MENORRHAGIA and METRORRHAGIA.

The combination of these drugs with the gentle chologogue laxative and anodynes in the formula makes **EUMETRA** the ideal *Uterine Tonic, Alterative and Analgesic*. Being in the sugar-coated tablet form it possesses the great advantage over all liquid preparations of being both **TASTELESS AND ODORLESS**.

EUMETRA is introduced exclusively throughout the medical profession and especial precautions are taken against its direct purchase by the laity, that is, otherwise than through the physician's prescription.

Put up in boxes of 40 tablets each and retails at fifty cents per box. Supplied to the profession at \$4.00 per dozen boxes.

Eumetra Pharmacal Company.

OFFICE:

50 CAMPAU BUILDING.

Detroit, Mich.,

PHYSICIANS' GUMMED LABELS.

No. 401. 500 60c. 1000 80c. 3000 \$2.00

Take

.....

.....

DR. J. JAMES DAVIS,
KENT BRIDGE, ONTARIO.

No. 402. 500 60c. 1000 80c. 3000 \$2.00

No. Date, ...

Take.....teaspoonful.....times a day.

.....

J. C. BREDEHOFT, M. D.,
BUCKLIN, KANSAS.

No. 403. 500 75c. 1000 \$1.00 3000 \$2.50

No. Date, ...

Directions, ...

.....

GEO. B. HAMMOND, M. D.,
ROYAL OAK, MICH.

No. 404. 500 \$1.00 1000 \$1.50 3000 \$3.75

No. Date, ...

Directions, ...

.....

DR. R. W. COLEMAN,
CADILLAC, MICH.

No. 405. 500 75c. 1000 \$1.00 3000 \$2.50

W. C. WRIGHT, M. D.,
Unionville, Mich.

For

Take.....teaspoonful every.....hours.

.....

Office Hours: 9 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

No. 406. 500 75c. 1000 \$1.00 3000 \$2.50

DR. N. J. AMYOT,
BELLE RIVER, ONTARIO.

No. Date, ...

Directions, ...

.....

Shake the Bottle.

The arrangement of lines and wording can be changed to suit the requirements of physicians. Order of number of label and state plainly the change, if any is desired.

No. 407. 500 60c. 1000 80c.
3000 \$2.00

Dr. J. S. GAUMER,
DANVILLE, IOWA.

Take, ...

.....

.....

.....

All our labels are printed on the finest quality of gummed paper, in blue or black ink, and accurately trimmed to border.

THE J. F. HARTZ CO., Medical Publishers,

270 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

Confederation Life Building, TORONTO, ONT.

Physicians' Cabinet,

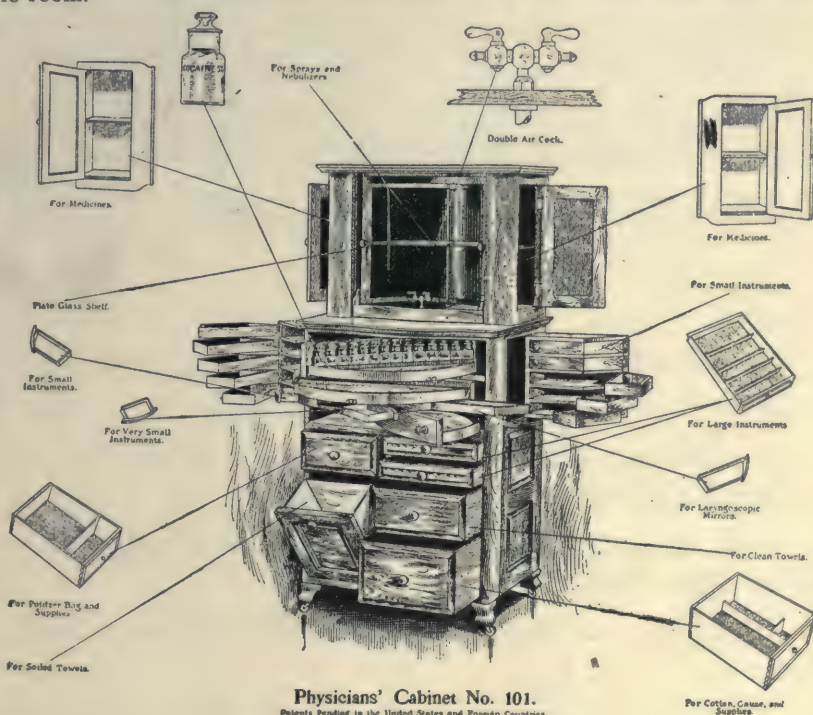
No. 101.

Especially adapted for Ear, Nose and Throat Practice.

The interior is of mahogany, affording a pleasing contrast with the exterior of quartered oak or American black walnut. Every nook and corner is available, and it is replete with astonishing conveniences.

The circular compartment at the top, intended for sprays and nebulizers, and provided with the necessary air connections, is closed by means of a semicircular glass door, pivoted in the center, which when locked fastens trays and drawers as well.

Three rotating trays with plate glass bottoms and aluminum rims afford abundance of table room.



Physicians' Cabinet No. 101.

Patents Pending in the United States and Foreign Countries.

These trays are pivoted near the center of the front, rotate easily, and have the appearance of drawers when closed. Two systems of five small trays, hinged at the corners, are concealed in each side of the Cabinet.

DIMENSIONS:—Height, 55 inches; Width, closed, 26 inches; Width, open, 48 inches.

PRICE:—Mahogany, \$120.00; Black Walnut, \$110.00; Quartered Oak, \$100.00.

Note,—If pipes for air and double air-cock are omitted, deduct \$2.50.

For Sale by

J. F. HARTZ COMPANY, Detroit and Toronto.

Made by

The Ransom & Randolph
Toledo, Ohio. **Company,** Toledo, Ohio.

FEEDING AND NURSING THE BABY

By

Chas. Douglas, M. D.,

Professor of Children's Diseases and Clinical Medicine in the Detroit College of Medicine; Consulting Physician to Harper Hospital; Senior Physician to the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Etc.

With fifty illustrations, twenty half-tones and four colored plates.

A practical and helpful work for physicians and medical students, as well as mothers and nurses.

A complete and reliable epitome of all that pertains to the care and feeding of infants.

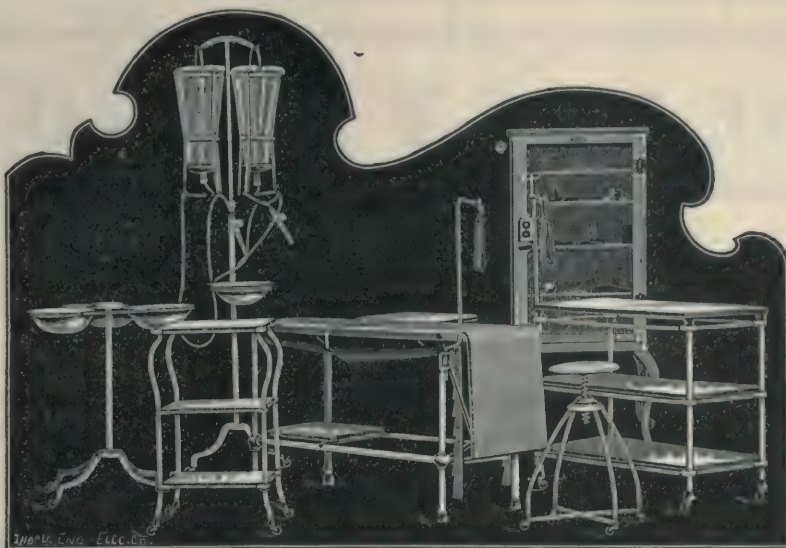
Arranged on an entirely new plan with facilities for quick reference.

The volume deals with matters barely touched upon in Text Books, gathered by the author's 36 years experience.

Cloth, 8 vo., pp. 611

Price, \$2.00

DETROIT MEDICAL JOURNAL
Publishers.



CLARK & ROBERTS, 214 North Del. Street, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
127 East Twenty-Third Street, NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS OF Surgical and Aseptic Hospital Furniture, Physicians' Office Chairs and Tables, Instrument Cabinets, Aseptic Operating Tables and Furniture.

MADE OF
RAW - HIDE

Can be Readily Softened and
Fitted to the Form with the
Utmost Accuracy.

THE LARNED-DAVIS HYGIENIC JACKET

LIGHT, DURABLE, VENTILATED

PERFECT SUBSTITUTE
FOR PLASTER JACKET

CAN BE PUT ON AND TAKEN
OFF WITH PERFECT EASE

COMBINES ALL THE ES-
SENTIAL FEATURES OF A PERFECT
SUPPORT WITH THE MINIMUM OF
WEIGHT AND MAXIMUM OF VENTI-
LATION : : : : : : : : : : :

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND PRICE.

LARNED-DAVIS JACKET COMP NY
36 GRATIOT AVENUE. DETROIT, MICHIGAN

NEARLY READY

Our New Catalogue of Physicians Supplies which will be available for distribution about November 15th.

For Physicians ONLY!

Place your request for the same at once in order to avoid delay: "FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED!"

This work is the most complete of its kind ever issued from the press. It embraces **all** the essentials, including the Newer Remedies, both singly and in combinations, that are sanctioned by Modern and Ethical Therapeutics.

We offer a complete line of Tablets,—Triturate, Compressed, Coated and Hypodermatic; Pills, Pellets and Alkoloidal Granules—all representing the Acme of excellence as regards ingredients, the perfection of manufacture and palalability.

—Our Hypodermatic Tablets are the most freely soluble, and exact as to Division and Dosage, of any in the market.

We also offer many Specialties and Novelties, based upon Physiological Therapeutics

Likewise a full line of Solid, Fluid and Powdered Extracts: Concentrations and Resinoids: Homœopathic and Eclectic (green-drug) Tinctures: Syrups, Wines, Elixirs, etc,—all our own manufacture.

Our motto is:

ACCURACY AND EXCELLENCE ABOVE ALL!

THE F. J. HARTZ COMPANY,

No. 2 Richmond Street, E.,
TORONTO, ONT.

268 Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.



Physicians' Bags and Medicine Cases

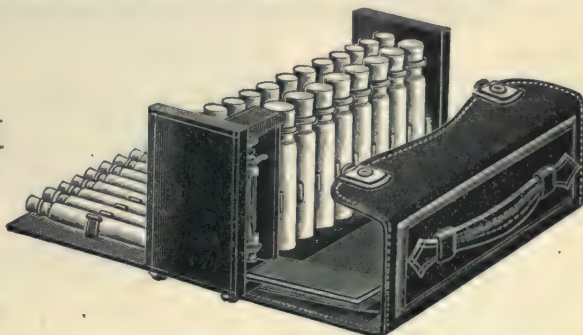
**ALL SIZES AND STYLES:
THE BEST GRADE OF STOCK:
THE ACME OF CAREFUL WORKMANSHIP.**



**THE CLEVELAND SAMPLE
CASE CO.,**

179 Prospect Street,

Cleveland, - Ohio.



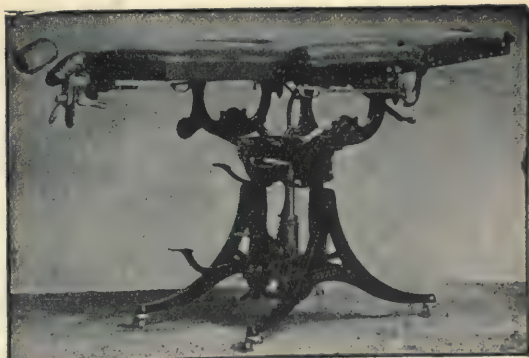
THE BEST CHAIR FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

"CROWN" SURGICAL CHAIR.

Cuts display positions I and X, while every intermediate position required in modern examinations or surgery are obtained.

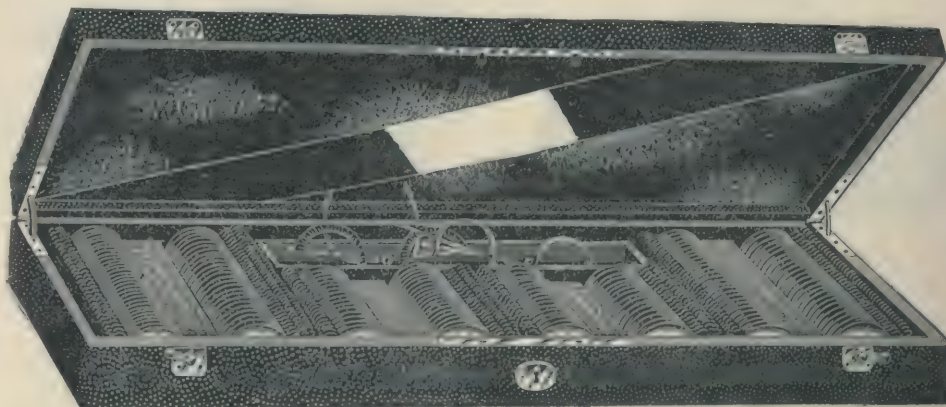
The "Crown" Chair is guaranteed to embody best material, and is assembled by skilled workmen under the direct supervision of A. P. Gould, inventor of YALE and CORNELL SURGICAL CHAIRS, "GOULD DENTAL CHAIRS, "CROWN" DENTAL CHAIRS, ETC.

The decoration and finish of "Crown" Chairs are the best in the world. Same are enameled under several hundred degrees of heat, rendering bicycle finish in appearance and hardness. Correspondence solicited.



MANUFACTURED BY

THE A. P. GOULD CO., CANTON, OHIO.



The following trial sets are put up in cases seal grain covered as illustrated above, and silk velvet lined with removable tray, and the rims are gilded for minus lenses and nickeled for plus lenses.

When not otherwise specified we use spun rims 1 1-2 inch diameter, but will make any set with rims 1 1-4 inch diameter and also screw jointed without extra charge.

No. 1

- 35 Pairs each plus and minus sphericals from 0.12 to 20.00 dioptics.....
 - 23 Pairs each plus and minus cylinders from 0.12 to 6.00 dioptics.....
 - 16 Prisms from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 degrees, in pairs to 3 degrees.....
 - 4 Plano colored glasses. 1 Moddox rod
 - 2 Patent pupillary discs. 1 Moddox double prism.....
 - 1 Plano white glass. 1 Solid rubber disc
 - 1 Frosted glass. 1 Pinhole disc.....
 - 1 Half-frosted glass. 1 Stenopaic disc
 - 2 Trial frames, one a single cell, the other a three cell frame, the axis, pupillary distance, height of nose, width between temples and position of crest of bridge are all registered on celluloid scales, with extension temples registering length of same
 - 6 Cards test type.....
- Outside dimension of case $20\frac{1}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ inches.

No. 2

- 25 Each plus and minus spherical powers from 0.12 to 20.00 d, in pairs to 8.00 d.....
 - 15 Each plus and minus cylinder powers from 0.12 to 6.00 d, in pairs to 1.00 d.....
 - 10 Prisms from 1 to 20 degrees, in pairs to 3 degrees.....
 - 1 Plano red glass. 1 Solid rubber disc
 - 1 Plano white glass. 1 Pinhole disc.....
 - 1 Moddox rod. 1 Stenopaic disc.....
 - 2 Trial frames, same as above, one single cell the other a three cell frame, graduated for giving axis of cylindrical lens.....
 - 6 Cards test type.....
- Outside dimensions of case $15\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ inches.

Write for Terms and Prices.

J. F. HARTZ COMPANY,

TORONTO, ONT.,

2 Richmond Street, East.

DETROIT, MICH.,

268 Woodward Ave.

THE LAKELAND HOSPITAL



...A PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR...
MENTAL AND  
NERVOUS DISEASES.

**GROSSE POINT,
 MICHIGAN.**

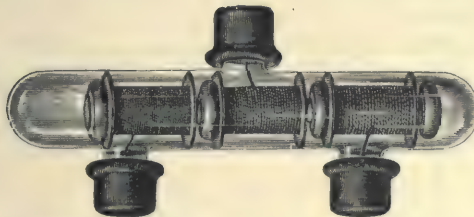
LOCATED
 Overlooking the
 beautiful scenery
 of Lake St. Clair.

P. O. ADDRESS: DR. SAMUEL BELL,
 Detroit, Mich.

In Charge of Dr. Samuel Bell, formerly
 Medical Superintendent of the Upper
 Peninsula Hospital for the Insane.

Surgeons Specify LEE'S SUTURES AND LIGATURES

Because they
 have been
 convinced by



Experience of
 their unvarying
 excellence

We manufacture and prepare over forty different styles.

EST. 1883



TRADE MARK.

J. Ellwood Lee Company,
 "The Home of Asepsis"

CONSHOHOCKEN, - - PENNSYLVANIA.

DOCTOR, DO YOU KNOW

PILL RESTONAL (UPJOHN) ?

The Best Restorative Tonic Alternative.

Especially indicated in anæmia, chlorosis and amenorrhœa.

Try them as a tonic in your convalescent cases, and as a Follow-Up Treatment in your syphilitics.



EACH PILL CONTAINS:

Blaud's Mixture, - - - -	2 1-2 grains.
Potassium Iodide, - - - -	1-2 grain.
Quinine Sulphate, - - - -	1-2 grain.
Arsenic, - - - - -	1-60 grain.
Mercury Biniodide, - - - -	1-40 grain.

Special Free Trial Offer:

We will send you postpaid 100 Pill Restonal (Upjohn) and our brochure on reconstructive medication upon receipt of your request.

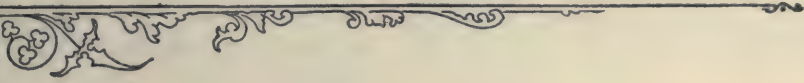
ADDRESS DEPARTMENT M,

The Upjohn Pill & Granule Co.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., U. S. A.



DETROIT MEDICAL JOURNAL



Original Articles.

COMPLICATED PREGNANCY REQUIRING SURGICAL INTERFERENCE.

BY T. K. HOLMES, M. D.

Among the many perplexing cases that come under the care of the general practitioner, few appeal to his skill and sympathy more strongly than cases of pregnancy complicated with pelvic or by abdominal conditions requiring surgical interference. The natural desire for children, and the dread all good women feel of any operation that jeopardizes the life of an unborn child, make them reluctant to submit to what is often the only chance of life for either. Pregnant women often bear surgical operations well. Recently, several cases have come under my care that have encouraged me to deal with these complications in a radical way, and with well founded hopes of success, such as could not have been entertained a few years ago.

For convenience and clearness, it will be better to divide these cases into two classes: Those in which there is a possibility of saving both mother and child, and: Those in which the nature of the complication offers no hope of saving the latter.

A woman, about thirty years of age,

had been ill for a couple of weeks but had not consulted a medical man. There had been a chill at first, and fever had been thought to be present more or less every day thereafter until the final attack (on the twelfth day after the chill) that nearly ended her life: During these days also, there had been some pain and tenderness in the right iliac fossa.

She was four months pregnant. On the morning of the twelfth day of illness, she was attempting to sweep, when a sudden pain in the abdomen caused her to sink upon the floor. She was lifted to a bed and Doctors Wright and Millen, of Wheatley, sent for. They found her in great pain and suffering from shock. There was a decided fulness on the right side of the uterus, perceptible on the outside of the abdomen; but it gradually grew less and, in a few hours, disappeared altogether in the general fulness that became apparent over the whole abdomen. The physicians quite reasonably decided that it was a ruptured tubal pregnancy and Doctor Wright telegraphed me to operate.

I saw her about 4 P. M., and on opening the abdomen in the median line was surprised to see a copious discharge of thin, watery pus, and on searching for its origin located it at the appendix, which

was discovered to be bent sharply on itself and in an advanced stage of disease. It was at once removed, and subsequently the entire abdominal cavity flushed until the water returned quite clear; a drainage tube was then inserted at the lower angle of the wound and the incision closed. The drainage tube was removed by Doctor Wright after forty-eight hours, and recovery occurred without any unusual symptom. The patient was eventually delivered of a healthy child, at full term.

The second patient was referred to me by Doctor Dewar, of Windsor. She had not been wholly well for several months, manifesting, every day, a temperature a degree or two above normal and a pulse, generally, of from 90 to 110. She was nearly four months pregnant when I first saw her, and there was a mass at the right side of the uterus and somewhat behind it, not very large, but tender and immovable, and in a position to obstruct the passage of a child at full term. The history of the case led me to think it was an abscess with very thick wall, and I advised that it either be removed by immediate operation or an abortion produced and the operation performed later. She was subsequently seen by one of the most skillful surgeons in Detroit, whose opinion and advice coincided with my own. She was placed in Harper Hospital (Detroit), by her regular attendant, and the request made that I should operate, which I did, having the advantage of the advice and assistance of Doctors Dewar and Donald Maclean.

The mass proved to be a solid fibroid growth, springing from the right side of the uterus and a little posterior to it, and very near the junction of the cervix and body. It was enucleated by splitting the capsule, and the cavity closed by continuous silk sutures, placed deeply so

as to arrest all hæmorrhage, and without drainage. There was a good deal of vomiting for two or three days, but she made a good recovery and was delivered at full term without any unusual occurrence.

The third woman had borne two children, and came to consult me on account of a swelling on the right side of the abdomen as large as a cocoanut: She was four months advanced in a third pregnancy. The tumor was smooth and moveable, but its presence gave her a great deal of pain.

Presuming, because of its rapid growth, that it might become dangerous before or during confinement, I advised removal; and having gained her consent, opened the abdomen and succeeded without difficulty in getting it away. It proved to be an ovarian cyst with a long pedicle. Recovery was rapid and she carried the child to full term and was delivered without any unusual occurrence.

A patient, forty years old, had been married only about eight months when she was referred to me by Doctor McKenzie, of Kingsville. Examination revealed an irregular uterine fibroid, the uterus filling the pelvis and extending above the umbilicus. There were symptoms of pregnancy, but the most urgent distress arose from pressure symptoms.

On opening the abdomen great difficulty was experienced in getting the mass out of the pelvic cavity sufficiently to secure the uterine vessels; and it was only by employing pressure from below upwards, through the vagina, traction being made at the same time from above by means of volsellum forceps, that this was accomplished. After complete hysteromyomectomy had been made, a critical examination of the uterus revealed a four months' foetus.

There was considerable shock for a few hours, but she rallied well under the in-

fluence of saline trasfusion and made an excellent recovery.

The next case was referred to me by Doctor Davis, of Kent Bridge. She was a young woman of healthy appearance, married only a few months. After missing one menstrual period by about fourteen days, she was attacked with pain and flowing, and soon after there was discharged what was thought to be decidual membrane. These symptoms continued for a couple of weeks when there appeared, in addition, a slight rise of temperature and great nausea.

Examination revealed a solid mass behind and to the right of the uterus; and the cervix was pushed to the left and upwards behind the pubes. A diagnosis of extra-uterine pregnancy was made, and she readily consented to an operation, which was performed as soon as complete preparation could be made.

On opening the abdomen there were found, in the walls of the uterus, seven fibroids, varying in size from a walnut to a large orange, when it was at once decided to remove the whole organ.

On dividing the cervix a portion of soft bloody tissue was caught in a piece of gauze and the wound thus protected from infection. After removal the uterine canal was split open and the foetal mass found partly in the right tube, and partly interstitial, occupying the adjacent wall of the uterine body. Recovery was satisfactory in every way.

The sixth patient was referred to me by Doctor Hanks, of Blenheim. She was thirty-four years of age, had been married about a year, and was thought to be pregnant about four months. She first consulted Doctor Hanks on account of sudden severe pain in the pelvic region, closely resembling the pain and faintness so commonly observed in partial rupture of the sac in tubal gestation. Doctor Hanks, on examination, discovered a tumor in

the right iliac fossa and decided that the indications all pointed to extra-uterine pregnancy, an opinion I corroborated. On operation the tumor proved to be of a rather soft nature, but was enucleated without difficulty, leaving the pregnant uterus. It was impossible, in closing the wound in the uterus, to control all oozing, as the tissue was so vascular that at every puncture of the needle it bled freely. After much delay, and when the hæmorrhage seemed to have stopped, I closed the abdomen without drainage, and for a month all went well. At the end of that time labor pains came on and she miscarried. Again all went well for nearly another month, when she was suddenly seized with most violent abdominal pains, and vomiting became persistent, accompanied by extreme tympanitis. These symptoms developed so severely and suddenly that it was decided to reopen the abdomen to ascertain the cause thereof, and if possible afford relief. As soon as the anæsthetic was begun, her condition became so alarming that it could not be continued, and the operation was abandoned. She sank rapidly and died four hours after. Permission for an autopsy could not be obtained.

All surgeons who have had experience in the performance of myomectomy know what great care is necessary in closing the wound in the uterine wall so as to completely arrest bleeding. In a pregnant uterus the difficulty is greatly increased, and especially in a case like the last, where every prick of the needle causes persistent hæmorrhage. It is impossible to determine with certainty the cause that induced fatality, but it may have been from slight hæmorrhage which afforded a medium for bacterial infection.

Unless a fibroid occupy a position that would render delivery at term impossible, I believe it is better not to interfere until after the puerperium.

Chatham, Ontario.

MASTOID OPERATIONS—DISASTER FROM WAITING FOR GROUP SYMPTOMS.*

BY DOCTOR C. B. STOCKWELL.

Suppurative disease of the mastoid, especially the acute form, when left to itself is as treacherous as a latent volcano. Forces are at work which may destroy life in a space of time limited not by days, but by hours.

Authorities on the subject are faulty: The grouping of symptoms is magnified: Too little importance is attached to single symptoms. While we are waiting for a combination or sequence of signs, death may come; and yet, if proper significance could be attached to one or two symptoms and these be made important, doubt would be cleared up and life saved.—Several loose bolts are not necessary to induce the wreck of a piece of machinery. As an illustration the following is in point:

A professional friend, thoroughly conscientious and observant, had under his care a case of acute suppurative inflammation of the middle ear coming on as a concomitant to an attack of *la grippe*. After a few weeks the gradually diminishing suppuration ceased, but some *malaise*, deafness, and a temperature slightly above the normal, remained. Within a day or two the patient walked to the physician's office in the morning:—In the evening a violent headache arose on the affected side followed by meningeal symptoms, and death in forty-eight hours. Previous to these symptoms none of the following group signs usually given were in evidence:

Pain in mastoid region:

Tenderness on pressure:

Hyperæmia and œdema of soft parts covering the mastoid process:

Prolapse of the upper and posterior cutaneous wall of the auditory canal in the neighborhood of the drum membrane:

Abundant discharge of creamy pus through the opening in the membrana tympani:

Facial paresis or paralysis:

Extension of the inflammation to the soft parts below the mastoid process (Bezold's symptoms):

Phlebitis of the mastoid emissary vein:

Brain symptoms, and:

Evidences of the tenth symptom usually given, namely: Septicæmic phenomenal—which were, however, suggested in a vague way by *malaise* and slight fever.

Some hours after the fulminating attack, slight tenderness was detected below the apex of the mastoid process. Although the case was so devoid of symptoms, yet an operation six hours before death revealed a suppurative inflammation in the mastoid, and a thrombosis in the adjacent sigmoid sinus. The authors fail to furnish scouts for such a battle, and when disaster comes upon us without warning, all is lost.

Another illustration:—

One month after the fatal termination of the above case, I was called upon by a gentleman, aged sixty-nine years who, five or six days before, had a slight attack of *la grippe* followed by marked deafness in the right ear. There was, perhaps, some slight middle-ear inflammation (although the drum membrane had a whitish appearance), but there was never any perforation followed by pus, nor even bulging or redness of any part of the membrane. The symptoms for three weeks were: A small inflamed and sensitive area in the posterior wall of the canal near the outer part of the osseous portion attended with a varying amount of pain: Some pus over the corresponding side of the head in the parietal region between sundown and sunrise, and: Marked deafness. There was no fever discoverable; no chills; no pain, tenderness or swelling over the mastoid region; no bulging of the posterior wall of the external meatus near the tympanic mem-

*Read before the Michigan State Medical Society, Battle Creek, May, 1891.

brane and, as I have already stated, no purulent discharge from the ear.

Rest was strictly enjoined. Pledgets of cotton wool dipped in carbolized oil (1 to 8) were placed in the external meatus, after irrigating with hot water; these gave the most comfort to the inflamed wall. Contrary to directions, the patient indulged in a little exercise (about the house and out upon the walk), owing to the insignificance, as he thought, of the symptoms. There was a lingering feeling of lack of strength and ambition,—of nervousness that was not natural.

No treatment improved the deafness.—As no other cause seemed reasonable I attributed it to a blanketing of the sounding-board of the ear—in other words to a closing up and filling of certain mastoid pneumatic cells which augment the sense of hearing. The nocturnal pain over the parietal bone was undoubtedly due to sensitive nerve waves reflected from an irritated point in the temporal bone along the fibres of the great sensitive nerve of the head and face—the trigeminal.

The persistent inflammatory condition over the outer osseous wall of the external meatus, showed an existing periostitis and, almost to a certainty, a deeper osteitis in the adjoining portion of the mastoid: This was strongly supported by deafness, nocturnal pains, and unusual nervousness.

To my mind the conditions called for surgical interference: An operation was safe, and thereby disaster could be avoided; further, the relief to the inflammatory process would the sooner restore the hearing: On these grounds I advised operation which, however, was not acceded to until ten days later when, after a little fever—half a degree,—for two or three days, and a slight chill followed by a little perspiration, it was decided upon.

Upon incising the soft tissues over the mastoid bone, I found them perfectly nor-

mal; but when an opening had been chiselled through the outer table, which was dense, I came upon an abscess cavity, one-half inch in diameter, in that portion of the bone adjacent to the inflamed area in the external meatus. This being cleaned out, in two weeks the hearing was restored almost to its normal condition, and the wound was virtually healed.

The location of the disease was evidently due to the passage of micro-organisms up through the Eustachian tube, the tympanum, the antrum, and into the pneumatic cells of the mastoid. Here, a hyperæmia being produced, the inlets were closed and a local inflammation followed which resulted in the abscess.

In conclusion:—The “authorities” should encourage earlier operations and justify them in the light of fewer symptoms.—The position held in most text-books, up to date, in the words of one well known author is, virtually, as follows: “Our diagnosis must invariably rest upon several items of evidence, and especially upon the sequence of these symptoms and visible alterations.” Judging by my own observations and experience, this position has resulted in many typical mastoid cases being listed under obscure brain lesions; as a consequence they have gone on to a fatal issue unrecognized and neglected.

With the liability of such disaster coming upon our patients and ourselves, while waiting for the “several items of evidence,” as quoted, on the one hand, and with the safety, on the other hand, attending the present *technique* in surgical operations, I repeat, with emphasis, we should be justified in not waiting for a group of danger signals before freely opening the pneumatic cells of the mastoid and antrum and, thereby saving lives which otherwise might be lost.

Port Huron, Mich.

AORTIC ANEURYSM.

BY DOCTOR DAVID E. HILLS.

Recently, on the part of surgeons, has been evidenced a tendency to interfere in cases of cardiac injury and a readiness to resort to radical methods in dealing with thoracic aneurysms. In this connection the report of a case of a large aortic aneurysm, surviving three hours after rupture, may be of interest.

A man sixty years of age, powerfully built, in apparent robust health and who had been about town as usual, returned to his home at six P. M., and made several violent expiratory efforts to clear the stem of his pipe. Suddenly severe pain was experienced, referable to the region of the right shoulder; and at nine P. M. the aid of a physician was invoked, but without avail, as the patient died within a few minutes.

A post-mortem revealed a quantity of sanguineous fluid in the right pleural cavity; the heart greatly hypertrophied, with a large, infiltrated, blood-clot in the upper portion, and the pericardium adherent over nearly the whole surface.

Removal of thoracic viscera and separation of adhesions exhibited a large, fusiform aneurysm involving the ascending and transverse portions of the arch of the aorta, four-and-three-fourths inches in diameter, that had opened into the pericardium through a longitudinal tear, two-and-five-eighths inches in length. The walls of the aneurysm and adjacent aorta were extremely friable and contained much calcareous deposit; there was a large organized blood-clot in the aneurysmal sac. The heart, with its pericardium, and the portion of the aorta involved in the neoplasm, weighed thirty-two ounces; its circumference was twelve-and-one-fourth inches; length seven-and-five-eighths inches; diameter four-and-three-fourths inches; long circumference eighteen-and-three-eighths inches. The heart muscle was thick and firm.

The extraordinary survival, after first symptoms of rupture, was doubtless due to the extensive and firm pericardial adhesions which permitted of only a limited

hæmorrhage. No record of diagnosis of aneurysm was obtainable.

Philip James, of London, records an almost parallel case, wherein the patient survived five hours after rupture: Nissim, of France, chronicles another that lingered nine days: Kelynack, a third, which survived for four hours; the rupture in this instance was two-and-one-third inches long: Comstock reports a death on the sixth day following the first symptoms of what proved to be a rupture of a very small aneurysm that burst into the pericardium through a one-fifth inch opening.

The ætiological factors of aneurysm include, in general, those causes productive of degenerative changes in the blood vessels or great increase in arterial tension. Syphilis and alcoholism are responsible for a large percentage of cases; tuberculosis for a few; age, sex, heredity, and occupation, furnish the chief factors in some cases, and; a traumatism but rarely.

The symptomatology of small aortic aneurysms may be obscure: Pain, reflex cough and singultus may result from pressure on the recurrent laryngeal or phrenic nerves, or pressure on trachea or œsophagus may interfere with respiration or deglutition: A characteristic expansile pulsation may be felt or seen if the aneurysm approaches closely the thoracic wall: Auscultation may reveal a soft blowing murmur over the sac with transmission of the sound along the artery, and the finger or sphygmograph may detect marked alteration in the character of the pulsations of the radial and carotid arteries or the abdominal aorta. Large aneurysms may cause great intra-thoracic pressure, and may even erode the vertebræ, ribs or sternum.

A differential diagnosis must exclude abscesses, tumors, neuralgias, and cardiac lesions. Careful auscultation, observance of pulse modifications, expan-

sile nature of the tumor, transmission of murmurs along the course of the artery, and the use of the Roëntgen rays are the main dependencies, and essential to determination of the seat and extent of the aneurysm."

Prognosis naturally should be guarded, for spontaneous cure has occurred in cases where the sac was very small. Fatal issues may result from rupture of sac, pressure on important organs, erosion of vertebræ, and pressure on the cord; or emboli may be carried to the brain and induce fatality.

Treatment may include administration of potassium iodide and such other medi-ments as will favor coagulation by slowing the blood current,—including Tuffnell's method of prolonged rest and restriction of fluids; McEwen's plan of scratching the inner coat of the sac with fine needles; introduction of coils of fine wire through small canulæ, with or without the use of electricity, and, in some instances; ligation of the subclavian or carotid, which has on certain occasions proved successful.

Ramauge, of Buenos Ayers, recently advised introduction of fine watch-spring wire of palladium, or alloys of palladium and iridium, since wires of these metals do not lose their elasticity or become oxidized in blood serum, do not even form salts affecting the newly-formed coagulum, as is the case with other metals heretofore used.

The case reported emphasizes the importance of most careful and thorough examination of all patients, thereby insuring an early diagnosis, and enabling the practitioner to warn against over-exertion; also as permitting prompt application of treatment that will tend to improve the prognosis and prolong life.

Conservative lines of treatment will commend themselves in cases presenting

no symptoms of immediate danger, but in cases with more urgent symptoms a greater readiness to resort to surgical treatment would seem justifiable, and perfection of *technique* in these operations will, no doubt, justify their application.

Of operative procedures, results at present seem to favor the introduction of suitable wire with electrolysis, or the ligation of the subclavian or carotid. It would be of interest (and perhaps of much value) to experiment on animals, or suitable cases in the human, with paraffin of relatively high melting point, introduced directly into the sac through fine hypodermatic needles.

12 Milwaukee Ave. East,
Detroit, Michigan.

THE PHILLIPINE ISLANDS FROM HEALTH STANDPOINT.*

BY GRAHAM E. HENSON, M. D.*

Too much has been written concerning the Philippine Islands from a standpoint of health, and so varied have been the stories published, as the result of interviews with returned officers and soldiers, that I feel a few remarks concerning the actual situation may be of interest.

While not claiming the group to be an ideal health resort, I can emphatically state that they are not unhealthy, as is generally believed in the United States.

The last report to the Washington authorities by General MacArthur, evidenced that but ten per cent. of the troops serving in the Division, were or had been on the "sick list;" and these included those in the hospitals and under treatment for wounds. While in civil life, this might be considered a large percentage, from a military standpoint it is the reverse, and barely more than the average of soldiers serving under the most favorable conditions. As a rule the soldier makes no effort to keep off of the sick re-

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

port, since that offers some immunity from the drudgery and detail of duty. Again, he has no consultation fee to pay, consequently presents himself for treatment for the most trifling ailments.

During my service in 1898 and 1899 at the State Camp (Michigan) at Island Lake, at the camps in Pennsylvania, and those in Georgia, Tennessee and the Carolinas, our percentage of sickness was rarely less than ten per cent. and more often higher, even up to twenty-five per cent., and this under circumstances much more favorable to good health than those under which our troops are serving in the Philippines. The continued extreme heat, and until recently the long marches, including scouting day after day under a broiling tropical sun, are not particularly conducive to the preservation of health; and under such circumstances to have so low a percentage, certainly speaks well for the Islands, and hardly carries out the assertions made by some that they are cursed by an unhealthy climate.

Looking at it from another standpoint: Compare the diseases here most prevalent with those to which the population generally is subject to at home. Ninety-eight per cent. of all illness here is due to malaria and dysentery; eliminate these two factors and the invalid rate will be brought to a minimum. Typhoid fever, pneumonia, and the infectious diseases are practically unknown: In Northern Luzon they are never seen, and in lower Luzon and the Southern portions of the Archipelago they are few in number. To be sure, small-pox is practically endemic throughout the Islands, but is of mild form and confined, almost exclusively, to native children.—Our soldiers are so thoroughly protected by repeated vaccinations that the malady seldom appears among them. The general vaccination of all natives—now under way,—will do

much toward eradicating this disease among all classes and ages.

It will thus be seen that malaria (in its different forms) and dysentery are practically the only ills. With these lessened, as they certainly will be in the near future, (in fact, as I will show later on, are already on the decrease) it will be hard for the calamity howler to find much fault with our new Eastern Possessions from health and sanitary points of view.

Again, let me call attention to the mortality of the two most prevalent diseases. While the æstivo-autumnal form of malaria is seen in some sections of the Islands, it is by no means common; it is most prevalent in the Provinces of Nueva Ecija and Nueva Vizcaya; and during two months service in the former, I saw but three cases of the malignant type, with but one fatality, out of a total of one hundred and fifty odd of the other forms. In the Provinces of Cajayan, Isabel and the several coast districts, the malignant form is never seen; only the benign quotidian and benign tertian prevail. Those suffering with these forms are seldom ill more than three or four days, the disease responding rapidly to a few doses of quinine. The mortality is of course, *nil*. There is no doubt that a few grains of quinine taken daily, act as a prophylactic against infection.

Malarial cachexia, too, is very seldom seen here; in fact, is so rare that it has no bearing upon this communication whatever.

Among the troops, dysentery, in its protean forms, has caused more havoc than malaria, gun-shot wounds, and all else put together: The mortality from this malady has been high in the past, ranging from six to ten per cent.; but the causes have now been practically removed, and the last three months has seen a marked decrease of all forms of bowel

trouble all over the Islands. This is due, largely, to changed circumstances, and the different modes of living inculcated since the capture of Aguinaldo, which act has practically ended all hostilities. The chief source of infection was the water the men were compelled, at times, to use for drinking purposes. Time after time observation and scouting parties have been without food for twenty-four and forty-eight hours, marching and fighting in the intense heat, in mud, perhaps up to their hips, with no water except the stagnant fluid that was to be found in ditches and overflowed rice fields.

Again, after a long fast and a hard march, many times they would reach a ranch, famished and fairly exhausted, and in this condition would resort to the native *bino*, the only liquid obtainable, and which at best, is merely a high grade of wood-alcohol—a fluid more potent in inducing bowel troubles than the dysenteric poison *per se*. Even when good water was obtainable, the men would often turn to this poison, seeking relief from exhaustion in stimulation; and I have more than once traced a long siege of dysentery directly to the use of this beverage. Latterly, however, the temptation to indulge in native beverages is not so strong, and consequently the great majority retain their health. The other main source of infection—bad drinking water,—now that the men are no longer constantly in the field and dependent upon the ditches for potable fluids, is also in great measure removed. In all garrisons the water, whether considered good or bad, is filtered and properly sterilized.

The existing conditions favorable to the propagation and infection of malarial poisons can be greatly remedied; as already remarked, work to this end also is well under way. The Civil Commission recently appropriated a large sum of money from the Insular treasury for drainage and

sewerage purposes, and with improved sanitary surroundings, satisfactory results will accrue, and malarial diseases correspondingly decrease.

Those who have claimed the Islands to be unhealthy, manifestly have not studied the conditions; and many of these, coming direct from civil life, have fallen into the error of making comparison with the conditions to which they were accustomed at home, without making due allowance for the differences in climate, surroundings, etc. Especially is this true as regards the army. Again, it is not a fair comparison to measure the health of troops in active service by the sick reports of garrisons and then attribute the cause to the climate; nor is it a fair comparison to take the native population, in unclean and unsanitary surroundings, with their poor manner of living, and compare with that of a people living well, and under proper and well regulated sanitary conditions.

It will soon be demonstrated that soldiers, doing garrison duty in the Philippine Islands, now that their conditions are more favorable, are, all things considered, just as healthy a body of men, and with just as low a percentage of mortality in their ranks, as those doing similar duty in the United States.

Alcala, Luzon:

Phillipine Islands,
July 8th, 1901.

Correspondence.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF A NAVAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

(Continued.)

Among other novel sights, I saw with calm pleasure the native boys climb cocoa-nut trees by tying the big toes together with a wythe of bark; then aided by hands and knees they ran up the tall, waving columns and down came bounding the nuts, and a small dusky imp at my elbow whisked off the husks with his teeth, cracked a hole in

the shell—up! up! gurgle! gurgle!—and the cooling and delicious draught found its way down my throat. Pine-apples, too!—large, perfumed, luscious fellows!—thirty for a quarter dollar, and considered exorbitantly dear at the price! Then there is the spreading bread-fruit, with the queerest of dark green leaves; but my juvenile impressions of this fruit I long ago discovered were entirely erroneous, for instead of being like bakers' loaves, or even French rolls, they are as different as possible, enveloped in a coarse, thick rind, tinged with yellow, with white meat, about twice the bulk of pippins, and when properly roasted, with the taste of an insipid potato.

I have been perfectly sheltered too, in a pelting, pitiless shower, by an extempore umbrella constructed of two banana leaves, and sipped water from native cups, made in a trice from a goblet-shaped leaf snatched at the roadside; and on a certain occasion, when wearied by a long walk, I threw myself beneath the heavy shade of a fan-leaved pandanus and submitted to the *loammi-loammi*, which is a more delicate operation than ordinary massage or the Turkish mode of shampooing, and when the operators are laughing native girls the sensations are far pleasanter.

They commence a running succession of pinches from heel to shoulders, accompanied by kneadings, and pokings with the tips of their fingers; then selecting a clear space, they begin a diaphanon of light thumps and blows, interspersed by a gentle trip-hammer movement with outer sides of the hands; now slow, now fast, faster—like flashes of light,—until the cadence dies languidly away in soft, melodious tap-pings, leaving the one operated upon in a quiet frame of mind and the body greatly refreshed. As the natives are inclined to corpulency, as the result of constant over-feeding—especially in the matter of *poi-poi*,—the *loammi-loammi* is in great request as a means of restoring comfort after repletion, and that the gormandizing performance may be repeated *ad libitum* without personal inconvenience.

At Sea, December 28th.—We are now on our way back from Hilo to Honolulu, and will stop for a day or so at Lahaina on the island of Maui. I did not visit Mauna Loa and the famous crater of Ki-

lauea, for the reason that time and circumstances were unpropitious, though I may yet get a week's leave, and run down in the usual fashion (from Honolulu) to Punalow, which latter port offers a more comfortable journey than from Hilo, there being a good wagon road to the crater.

There is a heavy sea on—as there usually is near these islands,—the whole Pacific contributing; and the surf on the beaches is a wonder, even when there is not a breath of air stirring, or a ripple on the water outside. Usually the trade wind blows strong in these channels, and in olden times, before the advent of steam, a week was often required to traverse a distance that is now covered in less than twenty-four hours.

Lahaina, December 29th.—We did not come to anchor until after dark, hence the picturesque character of our surroundings were not appreciated until the sun had again risen. We noted some of the smaller islands, notably Molokai—where the leper settlement is,—Lanai, and Kahoolawe—close to Maui,—all comparatively barren, mountainous, sparsely inhabited, and in strong contrast to the larger ones of the group which are, for the most part fertile, and devoted chiefly to the culture of sugar-cane.

As in most of these island ports, there is (properly speaking) no bay or harbor here, and so we were compelled to drop anchor half a mile from the town. The coast line is stretched out like a range of mountains,—rather like a single, much-broken mountain, complete in itself and about 2,000 feet high,—the sides of which are hollowed into sharp ridges and *palis* or precipices, while the deep cuts that in places nearly divide the heights cause the latter to appear inaccessible. Along the shore is a rapidly shelving beach, and behind a rather broad, level space, thickly covered with cocoa-nut palms, bread-fruit trees, etc.: Then come the fields of cane; and finally the town, built on the hillside so as to be a conspicuous object from the sea. This fertile strip extends along the shore for seven or eight miles and is from one hundred to five hundred yards in width, and was, originally, an old coral fringing reef. It is protected by a barrier reef, the latter broken through in one or two places

so that small boats can pass ^{through} the seemingly continuous line of surf. Just beyond the barrier reef, and inside a rude breakwater of loose stones, is a little wooden wharf, affording facilities for the few fishing craft that hail from here, and likewise protection from the on-shore winds. —When the winds are off sea a landing in an unprotected haven, in these Islands, is a very difficult matter.

The town, consisting of one long street or road, has a most dilapidated appearance, inasmuch as many of the houses are uncared for or deserted. Thirty years ago this was a flourishing place, the headquarters and refitting point of the whaling fleets; but the decline of the cachalot (sperm-whale) industry has ruined it, while the ships that frequent the Arctic in pursuit of the northern "fish" resort to Honolulu. There are a number of spacious, two-storeyed dwellings surrounded by large yards of trees, exhibiting an odd likeness to New England farm residences of the better class, all in the last stages of desolation and decay.

Though there is not much rainfall here —it being the low side of the Island and the high ground keeping off the showers, —there are numberless pools and ditches of stagnant water, covered with green slime such as is seen in the small canals of Holland, and breeding some malarial fever; hence all the cane grown in this vicinity is dependent upon irrigation, and the fields and patches, which are interspersed all through the back country and even the town itself, are supplied by pipes and canals leading from streams in the hills.

One sugar-mill receives all the cane that is grown, and collects by means of a railway about seven miles in length; but the product is all required to be sent to the United States to be refined.

The chief beauty of the Island is to be seen at sunset from the sea, at which time the light from the west falls directly on the steep hills. The sunset itself, the color of the skies and the shadows of the land, produce such a remarkable combination that only an artist's brush and colors can do it justice. All the lower ground is of the most vivid and brilliant coloring, ranging from the yellow of the cane to the deep, bright green of the cocoanut, banana and bread fruit; above there seems

to be but little vegetation and hardly any trees except in the deep ravines; but where not covered with a dull green undergrowth of wire-grass, the great tracts of hillside present all possible shades of red and brown. All this country is volcanic, and when one gets close to one of these reddish patches, which appears smooth enough at a distance, it is discovered to be decomposed lava rocks of all sizes—generally speaking the size of a cask,—and so thick that there is no possible chance for even a plough to pass. Of course this land is useless, until cleared and irrigated, when it immediately proves very fertile. It is utterly futile to try to describe the beauty of this scene; especially as viewed from the distance of a mile or two, when the coloring is absolutely more gorgeous and more theatrical than anything I have ever seen.

January 10th.—We spent "New Years" here and were quite feted, for the King's sister (Princess Liliuokalani, otherwise known as Mrs. Dominis) gave a ball the evening before, which also was the birthday anniversary of Queen Kapiolani. It certainly was a unique function, from all I could hear, for I was not present; however, I saw the old year out, and the new one in, from the deck of the ship, and incidentally witnessed a curious naval custom that I never happened to know of before, viz.: Striking eight-bells twice in succession at the midnight hour—once for the expiration of the old, and once for the birth of the new.

On New Year's day I attended a *luau* by royal invitation, which turned out to be a Sunday-School pic-nic, all the native children of the district being in attendance, and H. R. H. Liliuokalani, the lady patroness, who certainly did her whole duty. The exercises were held in the church, where several hundreds of all sexes and ages were gathered, and quite in the familiar New England style. Singing in the native tongue was a prominent feature, and many of the voices excellent. Then followed the feast, or *luau* proper, in the yard outside and adjoining a most unpleasant damp-looking cemetery. Scattered about were lots of little booths of banana or *ti* leaves* to serve as cook-shops,

*Ti is a tree or shrub possessed of very large green leaves.

wherein were baked, (in a hole in the ground) whole pigs and other meats. The chief diet was, of course, the inevitable *poi-poi*, which was devoured in the orthodox manner; and as it was, from time to time, stirred up by the bare hands and arms of the attendants prior to scooping out into little baskets trimmed with flowers, in which it was distributed, and the said attendants, for the most part, not wholly free from a more than suspicion of *scabies*, it did not in the least tempt my appetite.

The population here is mainly native, but there are also fair sprinklings of Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, and even South-sea Islanders (from the Gilbert Archipelago), the latter possessing a little settlement all to themselves and dwelling in little grass huts about the size of an ordinary dog house. The few whites are mostly officials, sugar-planters and employés. The most notable character is (or was, for it was understood he would soon go to Molokai as a sort of deputy-governor) one Tom Evans, a native of New York, who holds the offices of school inspector, sheriff, and divers other things in the district, in fact enacts the rôle of a Poo-bah; is good-natured, hospitably inclined, and though lacking in the ordinary refinements of civilization, is allied to the royal family by marriage, and boasts a large family of children of various *café au lait* colors.

Honolulu, February 9th.—This happens to be the Celestial New Year. Yesterday, when I walked through the Chinese quarter, the residents were busy hanging out innumerable and gigantic lanterns, and I was struck by the placid, yet excited appearance presented by their flat, wooden (and generally) apathetic faces. If I spoke to one he was delighted, and when a query was propounded he smiled "all over" his face. I never deemed it possible for such a continuous fusillade of fire-crackers to be maintained as was the fact last night; the average Yankee boy is "not in it" (to employ a slang expression) with the adult Mongol, and in consequence I did not sleep for even one hour, since my air-port, being toward the shore, gave me the full benefit of the uproar. As the festival is maintained for three days it is probable I shall see, and hear, more of it before it ends. There are

a great many Celestials here, and all through the Islands, and it is one of the interesting contradictions in the character of this anomalous race, that the most practical, business-like, unimaginative people, who can shave a farthing and make it go farther than any one else in the world, can be so perfectly extravagant and childishly reckless of economy at their *Konohi* (New Year) celebration. If there is any form of expenditure that is so wholly unremunerative, so unutterably silly, or more transitory in the satisfaction afforded, than that of letting off fire-crackers, it has yet to be discovered and named; and yet these people have burned during twenty-four hours, *millions*, and the sound thereof has been continuous.

To-morrow I am to put on my best and call on Mr. and Mrs. Afong, who are the wealthiest among the Chinese merchant class. Mrs. Afong is of mixed blood, European and Hawaiian, and there are several daughters, young ladies, whom I have met before, and who constitute a strange combination of types yet, withal, possess a certain sort of attraction and are considered very handsome.*

February 14th.—To-day, while out for a walk, I turned into an old, abandoned country-house, once evidently a superb mansion but now fast going to rack and ruin; it possesses spacious grounds, and no little beauties despite the fact the shrubbery has been allowed to run riot, and is over-grown with wild tangles of vines. The mansion itself is of wood, open, with large rooms, and consequently decaying fast. I subsequently learned it was once the summer home of Queen Emma, but now accented with harboring a ghostly tenant; consequently it is religiously shunned by the natives. As to *who* haunts the house and *why*, I could get no definite information;

*One of the daughters, later, married a Captain in the U. S. Navy; another a paymaster in the same service. The head of the house, after providing his family with a handsome fortune including a spacious mansion and abundance of real estate, sufficient in fact to endow each one, returned to China, taking with him his only son. He then disappeared wholly from view, but whether purposely, is not known. Though apparently very fond of his wife and progeny, custom was stronger than affection, and the separation was deliberate and by mutual agreement.

only that the spectre has been *seen*—by Hawaiians!

To-morrow I visit the leper settlement at Molokai by invitation and as the guest of Doctor Kimball, President of the Hawaiian Board of Health—a trip that will probably consume a week or ten days. I have made as many inquiries as possible into the question of Father Damien's private morals, and though there is a deal of gossip, *pro* and *con*, I am fairly at loss for a definite opinion. I may say, however, that the adverse evidence seems to emanate exclusively from those who may be considered as pre-judiced by reason of jealousies and religious affiliations.—Those that can see nothing of good in anyone who is not a follower of their peculiar faith. There can be no doubt, however, as to Father Damien's remarkable devotion and self-sacrifice, and that these entailed not only hard but laborious work. But, whether, with men of a certain temper of mind, such is compatible with the acts charged, it is hard to say, human nature being so much mixed. On the whole, I am inclined to disbelieve the tales in circulation: First, because, while a parish priest he bore an excellent reputation, and it does not appear likely he would, on reaching Molokai, stultify all his previous life: Second, a German friend, many years resident here, a Protestant and Lutheran, knew Father Damien well, even intimately, and repudiates the tales *in toto*: Finally it strikes me that the man who could actually devote himself for so many years to the hardest and most disagreeable of work, even though an enthusiast, if he willed so to do could hardly earn the character his enemies give him.

(Continued.)

ANENT THAT MCKINLEY EDITORIAL.

Editor Detroit Medical Journal:

In the September number of your excellent periodical you make reference to the demise of the late President McKinley; and in this editorial there is much that commends itself.

In the experiences of hundreds of medical men (including those of myself covering a period of twenty-seven years), cases crop up where the aid, suggestions, and encouragement of a trustworthy consultant are of value, both to the patient and

the attending physician; and on the other hand, are there not occasions when too many advisors, or even one who is adverse, not alone lessens confidence in the one most competent to judge the case (*viz.*, the regular attendant), but likewise handicaps the chances of the invalid?

I have no use for the silliness exhibited in parading the name of a nurse who, for convenience, happens to be called to assist either at an operation or for the after attendance. It had never occurred to me that a particular nurse was selected owing to special fitness in the McKinley case, since any nurse, trained in the hospitals of either the United States or the Dominion, who possesses head and hands, would do all that was necessary. Indeed, I am old foggy enough to believe that any intelligent person, in the ordinary home, can carry out the instructions of the medical attendant in the matter of "after-treatment."

Perhaps I am "behind the times," but I cannot help thinking there is something farcial in having a nurse, at fifteen or twenty dollars a week, to run the thermometer under the tongue every two or three hours and jot down the result, along with the exact moment the bladder contracts, etc., etc. In ninety per cent. of the cases what does it all amount to; if the temperature is 100°, then 100.2°, then 100.1°, what are you going to do about it?

In the editorial referred to I am sorry that the words occur "left to the rule-of-thumb care of an alien, trained attendant."

Now, I think this is wrong; and really the editor, in justice to himself, ought to apologize for this reflection on the attainments of the individual; and also for the slur upon those whom the word "alien" evidently points to—I mean Canadians. If this nurse was an *alien* by reason of birth, her training was received in the land of her adoption, so that the contemptuous term "rule-of-thumb" insults the authorities of at least one institution for the training of nurses in the land south of the International Boundary. I hope the Detroit Medical Journal will straighten this matter in fairness to its readers.

Yours,

CANADIAN.

Editor Detroit Medical Journal:

DEAR SIR—I read with considerable satisfaction your editorial anent the “Demise of President McKinley.” I had followed the case, as best I could, in the newspaper reports, and was awaiting an intelligent history of the symptoms, and the result of the autopsy, as I desired full light as to the cause of death.

I cannot, however, agree with your remarks as to the selection of a nurse. After an experience of over thirty years’ practice I am compelled to conclude that the crucial point in many a case is that of the nurse, and if Doctor Mann felt as I have, on many an occasion, he would, particularly, under the circumstances portrayed by you, be justified in selecting the individual (be her nationality what it may), who would implicitly carry out his directions and conserve his professional interests. Indeed I am of the opinion that if there was any chance of the nurse falling short in her duty on account of sympathy for the patient, it would be quite proper for Doctor Mann to do as he did.

By the way, can you throw any light upon the case as regards the result to the supra-renal capsule? The top of the kidney was pierced, and the gangrene extended to about one inch on each side of the bullet’s track. Would this not destroy the whole of the capsule, and, in that way, cut off from the economy one-half of the service (whatever it be), that is evidently essential, as we know already, to the continuance of health and life itself?

I find that only one instance is recorded in the medical literature at my command, that in the “Medical and Surgical History of the American War of the Rebellion,” of injury to the capsule, so that the profession has but little data to act upon in dealing with any such supposed injury, and I feel that the surgeons in attendance upon this case owe it to the profession at large to supply all the information relating thereto in their hands. Kindly, then, supply all the light that you can command on this almost unique case, and oblige,

Yours sincerely,

R. CARNEY.

Windsor, Ont.,

September 29th, 1901.

[Doctor Carney’s inquiry regarding the “alien” nurse is the third of the kind we have received. In the other two there is no doubt as to the intent; in this case we are uncertain whether the writer considered our remarks were supposed to convey the impression that the nurse was not an American, but are compelled to accept this interpretation. What we intended to convey was, that the nurse was imported from another city; she was *alien* only as regards the city of Buffalo. She was imported, not by request of Doctor Mann, but by a Washington physician from his own city, and we can only believe that Doctors Mann, Park, and others, acquiesced in this move simply to avoid any evidence of disagreement among those in attendance. We, perhaps, made unhappy choice of the word “alien” in lieu of some other synonym: but the Century Dictionary among other definitions gives:

Not having rights of citizenship in such place of residence!

This, as explained elsewhere, was the sense in which the term was employed; and the nurse in question, we believe, at the time the editorial was penned, to have been native to Ohio.

Regarding Doctor Carney’s second query, we are unable to advance anything of satisfactory nature. The case cited by him as appearing in the “Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion,” appears to be the only one extant—at least so far as we can discover. Now attention is particularly called to it, we can only evince surprise at the paucity of *all* literature bearing upon the supra-renal capsule. Evidently the medical men in attendance upon President McKinley placed little stress upon this lesion, as it does not appear in the death certificate. We would also like some explanation of how the bullet perforated “both walls of the stomach and the head of the pancreas,” and at the same time “shattered the head of the kidney.” Like Doctor Carney we await, with some curiosity and eagerness the official and authoritative report.—Ed.]

DETROIT MEDICAL JOURNAL

A CONCISE MONTHLY
EPITOME OF PRACTICE AND THERAPEUTICS.

DR. G. ARCHIE STOCKWELL, Editor.

—ISSUED BY—

THE J. F. HARTZ CO.,

Publishers, Booksellers and Importers.

NOTE.—The management cannot undertake to return rejected manuscript unless sufficient postage is provided to cover the expense thereof.

Address all communications, of whatever nature, at 270 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. U. S. A.

DETROIT, MICH., OCTOBER, 1901.

ALIEN—AN EXPLANATION.

Some of our Canadian friends are inclined to take umbrage at the employment of the word *alien* as it appeared in the September issue of this journal, and in connection with the nurse in attendance upon the late President. They seem to forget there may be another definition of *alien* aside from "a foreigner" or "citizen of a foreign country." It also signifies:

Pertaining to another: Not native: Estranged: Different in nature and tendency: Not a denizen or native.—Worcesters Unabridged Dictionary.

Unsuitable: Strange: Hostile: Belonging to another person, place or thing.—Encyclopædic Dictionary.

One not having the rights of citizenship in his or her place of residence.—Century Dictionary.

The latter was the sense in which the term was used, the nurse being *alien* to Buffalo — as was necessarily the case when she was imported from Washington, D. C.

Again, the criticism was not aimed at individuals, but at a principle, pernicious *per se*, that was apparently manifested and which, perhaps, is best expressed by the

hackneyed vulgarism as "letting in one's friends." We feel assured if our readers had given the editorial in question more careful perusal—submitted to a second reading,—they would not have thus missed the real point and thereby fallen into an error. This much may be said, however: Had the editor of this Journal even the shadow of reason to suppose the nurse in question was of Canadian extraction, or even adoption, another adjective than *alien* would have been selected, knowing full well that to those Canadians resident near the border, this term (thanks to cheap politics and "yellow" journalism) serves a purpose like the "red rag" flaunted before the bull.

The coupling of the word *alien* with the word *trained*, as occurred in a communication to an Eastern paper, if not a typographical error, was certainly gratuitous; the fact the former was italicised, and a hyphen lacking, evidenced the word "*trained*" was governed by *attendant*.

Finally, the management of the Detroit Medical Journal is wholly free from any prejudice as regards the accident of birth, or foreign origin. Further, the editor, as one of Scottish blood, as a former resident of Ontario, and by reason of business affiliations and ties of consanguinity, marriage and friendship, within the Dominion, is manifestly one of the very last to indulge in invidious criticism or sneers regarding those who have ever owed loyalty to Great Britain.

"Alien," under the circumstances, may not have been a happy selection, but it was nevertheless both correct and pertinent.

HEALTHFULNESS OF THE PHILLIPINES.

We are glad to present our readers with some authoritative information regarding the healthfulness of the new "Eastern Possessions" of the United States. This appears in our Original Columns from the pen of a graduate of the Detroit College of Medicine. It certainly is refreshing to have the truth presented frankly by one who is an unbiased and unprejudiced observer—one who has no axe to grind, and who has no sympathy with the vapid utterances of politicians who are only too ready to sacrifice the truth in the interests of partizanism; and one likewise who does not look upon the world from the standpoint of the disgruntled holiday soldier who expected service in the Phillipine Archipelago to constitute one prolonged pic-nic. The calling of a soldier is far from being "all skittles and beer," as many a young recruit has discovered; and in his disappointment he is apt to see only the one side, that the worst and most objectionable. Doctor Henson's views tally fully with facts that are expressed by all honest travellers and observers.

BOVINE VS. HUMAN TUBERCULOSIS.

I am of the opinion that tubercular conditions in men and animals are identical after they are started. One fact that strengthens my belief that human bacillary tuberculosis is all derived from the bovine species is that where these animals do not exist, pulmonary consumption is unknown. The Kirghis, on the steepes of Siberia, who possess no cows, have domesticated the horse, use its milk and flesh for food, and skin for wearing apparel; and, remarkably, in no case has pulmonary tuberculosis ever been known in this race. The Inuit has no cows, neither has he pulmonary phthisis, and I think it can be laid down as a fact that where the dairy cow is unknown pulmonary consumption does not prevail. Let us treat this disease, especially among the cows, as leprosy was treated of old, and then we shall be saved from the painful necessity of treating the human race in like manner, for I am convinced that if we stamp out tuberculosis in the bovine

race, a few generations will eradicate it from the human family.—BRUSH (*Associated Press Dispatches.*)

The teacher of bovine pathology in the American Veterinary College of New York, would appear to be in arrears in his specialty. There is, however, as has repeatedly been proved, a material difference between phthisis pulmonalis and tuberculosis in the human subject.

SANITARIUM FOR PULMONARY MALADIES

For some years attempts have been to secure Federal legislation that will permit of a Government Sanitarium, open to all classes, to be built in some locality that is presumed to be most favorable (in point of climate) to the treatment of those suffering from pulmonary maladies, particularly phthisis.

Some years since, at the convocation of the American Medical Association, in Atlanta, Georgia, a special committee was appointed to further this purpose, and the concensus of opinion decided that New Mexico offered the greatest meteorological and climatic advantages. Like many another design, this failed, save that a hospital was built at Fort Bayard for the treatment of tubercular soldiers. However, what Government failed to do, has been taken up by the Sisters of Mercy, and carried to successful conclusion, in the form of a hospital located at Silver City. This institution is fully equipped; has an altitude of 6,000 feet above the sea level; and boasts a most equitable dry climate, with a minimum of rain fall.

We shall watch the future history of this enterprise with interest.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

The fact the three Boards, created during the past winter, for the examination of candidates for the Medical Corps of the United States Army, have concluded their labors without being able to more than one-third fill existing vacancies, calls attention to a

serious condition of affairs existing in this branch of the Military Service.

Formerly, a medical officer could look forward to attaining the rank of colonel, or lieutenant-colonel (certainly that of major) after about eighteen years of service; but under the new "Army Reorganization Bill" no candidate can, under ordinary military exigencies, hope to attain a higher rank than that of captain, even after *twenty-seven years of service*; and the emoluments of a captain's rank are not adequate to meet the requirements, social and professional, after retirement.

More aggravating than all is the fact that, no parallel restrictions are imposed upon any other staff department—which would make it appear there was a wilful intent to belittle the medical branch of the service; it certainly constitutes a practical, official degradation of the medical body, which is pre-eminently the scientific corps of the army.

It is hoped that Congress will take cognizance of this condition of affairs during its next session, and offer a remedy therefor. Certainly, with the disadvantages that now obtain, there is no encouragement to any capable young medical man to enter the United States Army.

CONTROL OF VENEREAL.

Greater New York is now in the throes of its first systematic attempt to collect statistics of venereal diseases,—a class of affections which have a most important bearing on the public health.

The work is under the supervision of a committee selected by the Society of the County of New York, Doctor P. A. Morrow, the well-known syphilographer, being chairman thereof. The aim is, to seek information from every practitioner, every hospital, and every dispensary, as to the number of cases of gonorrhœa and syphilis treated, and it is especially desired to gain the fullest possible information relative to the prevalence of these diseases

in the married state and in children.

This is a most important subject, and we trust the investigation will result in the institution of some practical method to be terrible ravages of these maladies.

FAME AND MEDICINE.*

Not a single physician has a place in the Hall of Fame of the New York University. When the trustees selected names to place in the muster roll of men entitled to a niche in the American Pantheon, not one member of the medical profession was considered worthy of a place. Thus does mankind delight to honor those who, of all men, do most for its good! Another striking illustration of the limited character of medical fame is afforded by "a list of the most prominent men and women who have lived in the nineteenth century," lately published by *Truth*. Though the word "prominent" is used in the widest possible sense, being applied to such very minor constellations as "Peter Pindar" and Abraham Hayward, it appears not to be sufficiently elastic to include more than two or three members of the medical profession. The list includes numerous poetasters, fiddlers and buffoons, singing men and singing women; but we do not find in it the names of Hunter, Cooper, Lister, Simpson, Claude Bernard, or Helmholtz; the moral of which is that those who, like the American gentleman in "Martin Chuzzlewit," "aspire for fame," will do well not to choose medicine as a sphere for the exercise of their genius. From this point of view it is better to be a mountebank or a dancer than a doctor.

CARBOLIC ACID.

This agent has been officially declared a poison in Great Britain, and its purchase hedged about with the same formalities as other deadly drugs; special provision has, however, been made to facilitate its sale for agricultural purposes.

*Excerpted from the *British Medical Journal*.

SODIUM CACODYLATE.

Lately has been recommended in the management of a number of maladies, notably chorea, phthisis, carcinoma and cancers generally (both operable and inoperable), etc., sodium cacodylate, which is neither more or less than a sodium oxydation-product of arsenic di-methylate. The chief value of this drug appears to lie in a general roborant action, such as commonly obtains to all the arsenical preparations, along with a slight alterative effect. It contains the equivalent of 61.8 arsenous acid.

Commonly administered by enema, or hypodermatically, it may also be given by the mouth in pill form; but inasmuch as this salt is very delequescient it requires to be made up with colophony (or benzoin resin), of which as much must be used as of the salt itself, and the moistening must be with as little alcohol as possible.

Inasmuch as the salt frequently contains uncombined cacodylic acid, unless it is carefully scrutinized as to purity before prescribing, it is best administered by the rectum.

Payne, in *The Lancet* (London), eulogizes this drug as a "valuable palitative agent in cancer;" Lannois, *Bulletin Medicale*, condemns in chorea, for which malady it has been greatly lauded; Gautier has employed in tuberculosis, phthisis pulmonalis, diabetes mellitus, exophthalmic goitre, pernicious anæmia, malaria and malignant disease. Nevertheless, neither the *rationale* of its employment or the results obtained warrant the praise that, has been so lavishly bestowed upon this agent. It, of course, may be employed as a substitute to, or alternant of, other arsenicals, especially when the stomach has become intolerant of the latter. Beyond this nothing can be said.

The dose by the mouth is one-half grain three or four times daily, which

quickly develops a garlicky, or onion-like odor of the breath, frequently manifested as well in other excretions; in enema the same amount in solution (sixty minims to one-half ounce of water) has been employed. Subcutaneously one-third grain dissolved in ten minims of fluid, is the usual proportion. These doses may be considerably increased as tolerance is established.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Nasal Catarrh.—

An *Exchange* suggests insufflation, in to the post-nasal cavity, of finely powdered animal charcoal. It is said to have proved very effective in some few instances, hence may be worthy of more extended trial. In any event, the remedy is so simple any one can profit by the suggestion; but it will be well to make sure of the quality, as some bone-blacks, the cheap varieties especially, are highly irritant in their character.

A Distinction, but —

The American young woman who has been charged in London with forgeries amounting to one-half million is claimed to be insane. "If the amount had been only \$50.00," remarks the *Detroit Free Press*, pertinently, "nobody would have considered her mental condition worth discussing."

Priapism.—

In young children this condition is commonly due to vesical or preputial irritation. If the former, it usually denotes the presence of a calculus; if the latter, it calls for either circumcision or for retraction of the prepuce and thorough cleansing of the coronal sulcus.

Twin Marriages and Multiple Births.—

A pair of twin sisters of West Virginia were married to twin brothers. Recently they gave birth to triplets within an hour.

Diabetes and Uranium Nitrate.—

Latterly the uranium salts have cropped up again as remedies in diabetes, the nitrate, seemingly, being the favorite. Unfortunately most of the claims made are derived from experiments upon the lower forms of life and are, consequently, practically worthless. It may be well, however, for our readers to remember, that this agent was, a few years back, employed somewhat extensively in the London Hospital, by Doctors West, Tyson and Sandby, in doses of from ten to twenty grains. The results, on the whole, were rather favorable than otherwise, and no untoward phenomena developed except diarrhoea. All admit the drug is in no sense specific, but the evidence appeared almost conclusive that uranium nitrate constituted a valuable adjunctive treatment in many instances.

Further knowledge is desirable.

The "Lizard Story."—

The venerable "yarn" of some form of reptile living in the stomach of a human being and causing great discomfort is again upon its rounds. This time it is related that an unfortunate young woman, residing in the Southwest, after an illness of two years "with stomach trouble that puzzled all the doctors" vomited a dead lizard and, of course, quickly recovered.

The vitality manifested by this and similar tales evidences that the general education of the masses, and even those connected with the lay press, is very defective. More, that editors-in-chief, who are supposed to have a fair general education, miss the very ordinary fact that air breathing creatures cannot live without some proportion of oxygen. As the *Drug-gist Circular* truly remarked on an occasion when it traced one of these fictions to its fountain head, "Such claims invariably varnish into nothingness, or proves at the worst to be derived only from the appearance of an ordinary anaërobic worm."

"What is the Decomposition?"—

"The following prescription," says *The Scalpel* (London), "was made up from a veterinary work, and corked in a bottle:"

Glycerin, 2 ounces.

Potassium permanganate, 4 drachms.

Water, 3 ounces.

The bottle suddenly developed great heat and exploded with violence, but fortunately did no personal injury, though the damage to property was considerable.

The chemical action induced by the combination of glycerin and potassium permanganate resulted in the rapid evolution of the oxygen. This is by no means an uncommon veterinary prescription, but usually the caution is added to allow to stand in an open vessel until cool.

Guaiacol, Dangers of.—

This medicament had been very generally heralded as "harmless" under any and all conditions, and with this belief has been widely prescribed for the most ordinary of everyday affections, as well as those of more serious character. The *Medical Press and Circular*, however, calls attention to the fact the drug is decidedly poisonous: Also that, on one occasion, an application of two minims to the cavity of a necrosed tooth (plugging with cotton pledget and sealing with gum mastic), within twenty minutes gave evidences of the toxic activity of the drug.

Mosquitoes and Elephantiasis.—

The second malarial expedition of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine has reported from Bonny, in Nigeria, (West Coast of Africa,) that the parasite which causes elephantiasis has been found in the proboscis of the mosquito. The same discovery has been simultaneously made in England by Doctor Low, in mosquitoes brought from Australia; like-wise by Surgeon-Captain James in India.

Just So!—

Paris is the paradise of those who frequent the border land between science and quackery.—*Literary Digest*.

Medical Legislation in New England.—

A new section has been proposed for incorporation in the medical law of Massachusetts, providing that:

Whoever not being registered shall advertise or hold himself out to the public as a healer of disease, or able to abolish disease or the symptoms of disease, or as competent to do surgery, or shall in any way treat or prescribe for the sick or injured for gain, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, or more than five hundred dollars, for each offense, or by imprisonment in jail for three months, or both.

Good! Something of the same kind would suit some of the western states, Michigan included.

Sodium Tellurate.—

This agent, which has latterly been suggested as an anti-sudorific, effective in the night-sweats of phthisis, etc., seems to readily fulfill all that is claimed for it in this direction. The only objectionable feature of the drug, however, is that it has a persistent, nasty taste, and gives a strong garlicky odor to the breath, which latter obtains for something like twelve to eighteen hours after ingestion.

Cocaine vs. Castration.—

A writer in the *Medical Record*, commenting upon castration for enlarged prostate, says he injected cocaine into the testicles twice a week, for two months, in two cases of this kind. There was absorption, immediate relief from the distressing symptoms, and recovery. In both cases, while the power of copulation remained intact, there was absolute cessation of the production of spermatozoa.

Vratch.—

This well known Russian Journal was recently discontinued by the will of its editor; it has, however, been re-established by special permission of the Tsar under the title of *Russki Vratch* (Russian Physician), and is edited by Podwisotski and Wladislawlew.

Grindelia Squarrosa.—

It is said that hypertrophy of the spleen, ringing noises in the ears, and soreness of the eyes and muscular tissues as derived from colds, are all very readily relieved by this remedy. We would be pleased to obtain more evidence pertinent to these statements.

Chlorosis.—

Recently the old treatment by rectal injections of defibrinated bovine blood has been revived: Five ounces are employed as a clyster twice daily, for seven days every alternate week until the desired result is secured.

Nocturnal Pollutions.—

Excellent results are obtained by the treatment of severe cases of involuntary emissions by thirty minims fluid extract of ergot combined with fifteen grains of sodium bromide, administered at bedtime.

Paralyses of Convalescence.—

When the glycono-phosphates or ferromanganic preparations are of no utility, the addition of digitalis will frequently render them active. When all else is futile, try strychnine arseniate.

"Ringworm."—

Wash clean with hard green soap and dry thoroughly. Then apply collodion in which pyrogalllic acid has been dissolved in the proportion of fifteen grains to the ounce.

Chorea.—

Doctor Taylor, of Philadelphia, asserts this malady is exceedingly rare among blacks. He has encountered but three cases in the negro race.

To Abort Furuncles.—

Calcium sulphide in doses of 1-100 of a grain will usually answer this purpose; increased to 1-2 grain, pus formation is inhibited with almost certainty.

Items and News.

Staff Nurse: Old Style.—

The greater masters of the commonplace, Rembrandt and good Sir Walter—only these could paint her all to you: Experienced ease And antique liveliness and ponderous grace; The sweet old roses of her sunken face; The broad Scot's tongue that flatters, scolds, defies;

The depth and malice of her sly gray eyes; The thick Scot's wit that tells you like a mace. These thirty years has she been nursing here, Some of them under Syme, her hero still. Much is she worth, and even more is made of her.

Patients and students hold her very dear; The doctors love her, tease her, use her skill: They say, "The Chief" himself is half afraid of her.

—*The Practitioner.*

Appendicitis Statistics.—

The largest number, treated surgically, reported by any one person was four hundred, which the author stated was only about half of the cases seen. This would make a total of eight hundred cases of appendicitis under the observation of one individual; while as an antithesis several well-informed physicians, positively declared that, so far as they had been able to judge, they have never seen a case of appendicitis in experiences extending over periods of from twenty to forty years; others still, of undoubted reputation, maintain that in an active practice extending over a similar period, they have met with the average proportion of cases, all of which were treated medicinally, and all of which recovered.

One physician naively remarked, "I am not sure of having had any cases of appendicitis, because none have died and none have been operated upon."—THOMPSON (*Medical Visitor*.)

Castor Oil, Taste of.—

It is not the taste but the odor of castor oil that is offensive. If the nostrils are firmly held and the oil deposited well back in the pharynx there will be no disagreeable "taste," more especially if some lemon juice be swallowed before the nostrils are freed.—*Exchange.*

[In practice this probably works all right, but we have some misgivings as to the theory.—Ed.]

Gestative and Incubative Periods.—

In the horse and ass it is eleven months; in the buffalo and camel, twelve; in the elephant, two years; in lions and sheep, five months; in the cow, nine, reindeer, eight, monkey, seven, bear, six, swine four months respectively; in the dog, nine, cat, eight, rabbits and guinea pigs, four weeks each; in the wolf, ninety to ninety-five days.

The goose incubates thirty days; swan, forty-two; hen and grouse, twenty-one; ducks, pea-fowl and turkeys, twenty-eight; canaries and pigeons, fourteen; parrots, forty days.—*The Field* (London.)

Theine in Tea.—

In the various kinds of Chinese tea, sent to Berlin by the German Consul at Shanghai, all hermetically sealed, the yield of theine was remarkably high.

The percentages were: Souchong, 2.83; Flower Pekoe, 4.36; Scented Tea, 3.08; Pouchong, 3.44; Congou, 3.83; Oolong, 3.66 per cent. A Brazilian tea, "Cha Morumby," contained 3.11 per cent. of alkaloid.—*Chemist and Druggist* (London.)

The Value of Therapeutics.—

If the study of pathology means the neglect of therapeutics, so much the worse for pathology, and so much the worse for schools which make pathology their leading feature. The man whose interest in his patient ends when he finds out exactly what ails him, ought to be in some other line of work than the practice of medicine.—*Medical Sentinel.*

Ineffective.—

A sanitary bible, bound in celluloid, which can be washed, has been suggested for court use.—*Exchange.*

[But who will ever wash it?—Ed.]

The Progress of Medicine.—

Hepatic Doctors now are seen no more, The hunt for bile has long been given o'er; Whoever would a reputation make Deserts the bile—the bugs to overtake.

—*Exchange.*

Serum Therapy.—

The beauty of, and glory and strength of serum-therapy has not, as yet, been fully acknowledged.—*Medical Visitor.*

Book Reviews.

Therapeutics, its Principles and Practice. By Horatio C. Wood, M. D., L.L.D. Eleventh Edition. Cloth, 8 vo.; pp. 850. Price, \$5.00. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and London.

The very number of the revision is conclusive evidence of the estimation in which this work is held by the medical profession. It is one of the few volumes of its class that is neither a reprint of a foreign work, or a "hash" wherein credits are lost sight of and valuable material ignored by reason of the incapacity of the editor.

This work was, last year, just a quarter of a century old, and the eleventh edition might, very properly, claim higher rank than a mere revision, since the attempt is made to give a new and modern view to the whole subject of therapeutics. Certain discussions that appeared in the early editions have disappeared owing, as the author says, to the fact "they have lost value at this time because of the general uniformity of professional opinion that has been reached with regard to their conclusions." The language has been very carefully considered with a view to obtaining the utmost conciseness compatible with clearness; and another feature, constituting a great improvement, is the removal of references from the body of the text, and placing in nonpareil type at the conclusion of the chapters to which they pertain.

The physiological action of drugs is the chief basis of Doctor Wood's therapeutical teachings; in fact his work is almost the only one—certainly the only one from American sources—that follows this rule with any degree of accuracy and pertinency. While we must disagree with Doctor Wood as to the value of deductions drawn from experiments upon lower animals—holding in the main with Niemeyer that such "have been, as yet, of no direct service to our means of treating disease, and a continuance of such experimentation gives no prospects of such utility,"—it must be admitted that these may sometimes offer pertinent clews whereby to study the action of drugs in the living economy, or so to speak, afford a point of departure whence more critical studies can begin. Unless the physiological idiosyncrasies of the animal as compared with man can be formulated, the conclusions drawn are apt to prove misleading, at least uncertain, to the great majority of practitioners; but to the remaining few, those accustomed to radically scrutinize all evidence, and draw deductions in consonance with the revelations afforded, they are possessed of material value. At the same time must be recalled, the action of any drug upon the healthy individual, animal or human, is necessarily very different from that manifested when the remedy is confronted by a pathological condition; also when the latter obtains in two separate individuals, or in the same individual on different occasions. What then must be the differences—certainly very wide—as between man in a diseased state, and the lower animal subjected to conditions of environment entirely foreign to its nature. But Doctor Wood does not claim for his work, infallibility

either as to the characteristics of the remedies treated of, or their manifestations; he presupposes (which alas is too often lacking) critical and analytical judgment on the part of his readers, and that the propositions made will not be accepted as hard and fast dicta, but, rather, serve as finger-boards and guide posts. Thus the work appeals chiefly to the more careful and scholarly practitioner, one accustomed to think, to reason upon evidence, and draw deductions in accordance therewith.

New Instruments and Devices.



We present herewith an illustration of a new fountain cuspidor, for Dentists and Physicians, which can be attached either to a stand or to an operating chair. The claim is made for it that it is the only cuspidor in the market that carries off vomited matters.

SOFT RUBBER CONICAL ELBOW-CATHETER FOR AUTO-CATHERIZATION.

This is the "catheter of De Mercier," that has heretofore been made only of semi-stiff waxed material, hence the advantages of soft rubber will be apparent at a glance.

The particular value of this instrument is its applicability for self catheterization on the part of old men suffering from enlarged prostate. The elbow end of the instrument is conical in shape, and thus searches its way through the folds of the urethra and over the large and obstructing *veru montanum*, a procedure which is generally difficult by means of ordinary catheters even in the hands of experts; it is also equally of utility where stricture exists.

The curve is so designed that it readily slides over any intravening obstruction, and that too without causing pain or inducing hemorrhage.

This is the best and safest instrument to prescribe for patients whose condition is such that it is desirable they should themselves perform the operation of catheterization.

Therapeutic Brevities.

Water as Medicine.—If physicians will only realize that water is a better antipyretic than aconite or phenacetin, a better analgesic than opium, a better sedative than the bromides, a better cathartic than calomel, a better heart tonic than digitalis, a better diuretic than buchu or potassium citrate, they will certainly use it more extensively. For these purposes water is the better (but not necessarily the more active) remedy, and moreover harmless providing the same intelligence and common sense are employed in its administration as is supposed to be exercised in the use of drugs. Of course something should be known of the *rationale* of its employment, either externally or internally.

The hot compress and the hot douche have an established place in therapy; but there is a popular prejudice against local applications of cold which it is hard to overcome. The great value of the latter, in febrile conditions (including typhoid, pneumonia, small-pox, scarlatina, and all diseases in which the temperature runs high) renders it important to combat this prejudice. The cold bath, the cold pack, and cold sponging, owe their efficacy not so much to abstraction of heat and reduction of temperature, as to the tonic effect upon the whole system induced by the temporary shock to the sympathetic nerves, and the reaction which follows upon vigorous friction, stimulating stronger action of the heart, raising of blood-pressure, and increasing the activity of the skin and kidneys, thereby promoting the elimination of toxins. Nor is cold water much less valuable in chronic diseases, where its tonic effects are of decided benefit and without secondary relaxation; and here, too, hot water, or the alternation of heat and cold, finds many uses, helping to improve vaso-motor tonus and to stimulate nutrition.

Taken internally, water is a remedy of the utmost value in febrile conditions. The patient should not only be allowed, but encouraged, to partake of it freely, since it fills the vessels, dilutes the toxins in the blood, and stimulates activity of the kidneys, skin and bowels, thereby carrying off the bye-products of morbid

metabolism.—In those who indulge too freely in rich and proteid foods and take insufficient exercise, there is a tendency of the blood to become charged with the products of defective metabolism; a condition that, if allowed to continue, tends to produce permanent arterial changes and likewise predisposes to many serious diseases. Here water is the best remedy, and with a proper adjustment of the diet and habits may be the only one required.—*Medical Standard.*

Epididymitis, Chloroform In.—Great benefit is obtained in treating cases of epididymitis, both specific and non-specific, by means of chloroform locally applied. Lay cotton wool, saturated with chloroform and spirit, at the bottom of a large glass vessel, into which put the genitals, and pack round with dry cotton wool, the buttocks and thighs forming a cover; this application being continued for from fifteen to twenty-five minutes, and repeated two or three times a day.

Pathologically, the condition is one of venous congestion of the epididymis and the cord through retention of semen. Epididymitis is very likely to occur when gonorrhœa has been contracted in excessive venery.

Thirty-six years ago a case of periodical "heat" in the human subject was treated in this way: The man used to suffer periodically from a form of orchitis, during which the testes felt hot and swollen, and the plexus pampiniformis was full and turgescient like a varicocele. He was ordered the local application of chloroform for nearly thirty-five minutes, after which the pain of the severe attack completely ceased and the swelling considerably decreased. This treatment lasted three days, during which time he was able to walk about, the cotton wool which had been used for the chloroform being put into the suspensory bandage and the testes covered with it. After that both the swelling and sensibility disappeared.

Another case was only epididymitis caused by continuous pressure of a rudder handle on the hypogastrium, in which similar treatment proved entirely successful.

Again a class of case that is usually very difficult to treat is, gonorrhœal orchitis, but that proves fairly tractable

when managed with the help of chloroform. Here one of the first signs of improvement is frequently the re-establishment of an old discharge, which is cured simultaneously with the epididymitis.—CLEMENS (*Allgemeine Medicinische Central Zeitung*.)

[We can fully endorse the foregoing, and a mixture of one ounce of commercial chloroform in two pints of alcohol, will be found most efficient.—Ed.]

Hypertrichosis.—Pastes are better than razors for the palliative treatment of hypertrichosis, and accordingly the "*Rusma*" employed in Oriental harems to destroy pubic and axillary hair is to be recommended. This paste is made in the proportions of a half-a-grain of yellow sulphide of arsenic to eight grains of unslaked lime, and sufficiently boiled. It is put on by means of a spatula, and left ten minutes, till dried, then scraped off with a dull knife, the skin washed, dried, and powdered. This is probably the oldest and best known depilatory, inasmuch as it has been used for ages by the Jews for periodical removal of the stubble of the beard.

Another depilatory preparation of value is calcium sulphhydrate (CaH_2S_2), made by passing sulphuretted hydrogen gas through a thick cream of slaked lime until the latter will absorb no more. It is antiseptic and alkaline, therefore an efficient soap and bleaching agent. It frequently destroys the hairs some distance down into the mouth of the follicles. It incites no more folliculitis than the ordinary use of the razor. A dusting powder of zinc stearate may be advantageously used after the depilatory has been washed off in abundance of water and the skin well dried.

For a patient suffering with hypertrichosis the use of these pastes once every one or two weeks will be safe, economical, and efficient. They also have a wide application in the treatment of ringworm.—BRAYTON (*Indiana Medical Journal*.)

Tonsils, Enlarged.—Five or ten minims solution ergotin, injected into a hypertrophied tonsil, does away with the necessity of employing the tonsillotome.—CASTLE.

Passiflora Incarnata.—This is a mild and harmless nervine and soporific, and a valuable adjunct in the treatment of nervous affections attended (or caused) by congestion of the brain and spinal cord. It acts very much like belladonna, but does not affect vision or the secretions of mouth or throat. In spasms, and in neuralgia, it is a mild and efficient remedy. In full doses it relaxes the muscles in tetanus, both in men and in horses—in horses it should be pushed freely. It does not derange the stomach or depress the heart, hence is not attended with the danger accruing to other nervines. In infantile convulsions it works like a charm. In the peculiar hyperæsthetic states that arise from dentition in infants it acts with certainty and promptitude. In nervous and sick headaches, in neuralgia of the fifth pair, in the insomnias of typhoid and typhus, and in the excited state peculiar to professional and literary men and dependent upon overwork, it is most satisfactory. It should take the place of opium in a majority of cases where the latter is supplied; and in almost all cases, in children, I think it can take the place entirely of chloral and the bromides.

In the hysteria of women, in dysmenorrhœa, and in neuralgia of the uterus and ovaries, this is a most desirable remedy and may be given along with wild cherry and black haw. Many physicians fail to realize the good effects of this charming remedy, owing to the use of a feeble tincture. It should be employed in concentrated form, in doses up to one or two ounces if necessary, and repeated until it acts.—Goss.

[See page 89, June issue of this Journal for instructions how to make an effective tincture.—Ed.]

Helianthus in Malaria.—The leaves of the sun-flower (*Helianthus annuum*) enjoy a high anti-malarial repute among the vulgar in Russia, Persia, Turkey, and in the Caucasus. The peasantry and mountaineers claim for it wonderful medicinal virtues, both topically applied and internally administered.—In the former daily packings are instituted with the leaves, duly macerated with milk, and a sudorific effect results; in the latter a spirituous infusion is employed in doses of a small

wine-glassful three or four times daily. The common belief that the plant is an infallible remedy in malaria, is in some measure corroborated by Doctor Filatoff, of Saransk, who asserts "it is an excellent and cheap substitute for quinine in intermittent and remittent," a statement concurred in by Kazatchkoff; both employed a tincture of fresh flowers and stems, obtained by macerating in five parts of alcohol, the dose being ten to twenty-five minims. There is neither unpleasant odor or taste,—children readily take it—and no development of untoward phenomena.—MAMINOFF (*Meditzinskoie Obozrenie*).

Polypus, Uterine.—A woman of thirty suffered from uterine hæmorrhage due to polypus. Her stomach was so deranged from hydrastis and digitalis that food could not be tolerated; dropsy supervened, the legs being swollen to twice their normal size, and the abdominal cavity harbored several litres of fluid; the heart was so weak that it would respond only to the strongest stimulants.

An operation was deemed unsafe, so resort was had to small and repeated doses of *arbor vitæ* (*Thuja occidentalis*). In a few days the hæmorrhage ceased; the accumulations of fluid were excreted by the kidney; and in three weeks she was able to leave her bed. The remedy was continued for several months, as the menstrual flow continued to be considerable. After four months a polypus was extruded, with a pedicle several centimetres long, which was easily snipped off, but which would have come away of itself if left alone.—*Therapeutische Monatsblätter*.

Abortion.—When inevitable, plug the vagina with strips of gauze or some clean, soft material, and wait six or eight hours; often the ovum will be found in the vagina on removing the gauze, if not, plug again and wait.

If any part of the ovum or decidua remains in the uterus, clean it out at once with the finger or curette, not hesitating to give an anæsthetic if any difficulty is met with.

If there is a rise in pulse-rate and temperature, and the vaginal secretion is foul, give an anæsthetic, dilate the cervix, empty the uterus, scrape it clean, no matter what

stage the process of abortion has reached.—In other words, use artificial dilatation, followed by emptying and cleaning out the uterus in threatened incomplete and complete abortion alike, whenever the uterine cavity becomes the source of septic intoxication.—*Indian Lancet*.

Stomach, Hæmorrhagic Erosions of.

Hæmorrhagic erosions of the mucous membrane are merely a complication of chronic gastritis in its early stages, or a special variety which may be called chronic exfoliative gastritis. The best measure to relieve the pain and the lesion is lavage with solution 0.5 per cent. silver nitrate after rinsing out the fasting stomach with tepid water, twice in succession, carefully measuring the siphoned fluid to insure that all has been removed. The solution of silver nitrate may be allowed to remain in the stomach for a full minute before removal. Repeat this lavage twice; the stomach then to be rinsed with a tepid salt solution. This treatment may be repeated every other day and continued for ten to twelve days, or until all scraps of mucosa have disappeared from the stomach contents. The diet is equally important.—PARISER.

Dysentery, Sulphur in.—Dysentery may, usually, be rapidly cured by administration of sublimed sulphur and Dover's powder. Give the sulphur in twenty grain doses, every four hours. Under this treatment, in chronic cases, marked improvement takes place in one or two days.—RICHMOND (*The Lancet*).

[We can endorse this treatment, but would suggest the Dover's be not made by the U. S. P. method, but by the B. P., which still retains the potassium sulphate in place of the milk sugar enjoined by the former. Or better yet, substitute potassium nitrate as in the original Dover's powder. Milk sugar is apt to prove irritating in dysentery cases.—Ed.]

Cerumen, Removal of.—Pure sulphuric ether poured into the external auditory canal will prove to be the best solvent for ear-wax. It acts in a few seconds and loosens the plug so that it can be removed with gentle syringing.—MIERHOF.

Drowned, Resuscitation of.—In drowning no water enters the lungs! Experiments have proved the largest amount of fluid ever entering the lungs is only about three drachms, and this, largely mucus.

Heat, profound and persistent, coupled with artificial respiration and stimulation, have restored patients submerged for one hour. If the time wasted in attempts to get imaginary water out of the lungs is devoted to energetically applying heat,—pouring very warm water on the skin from a height for a long time, and keeping the patient immersed in a hot bath,—the chances are greatly in favor of recovery. Artificial respiration and stimulation may be used after the heat, but this agent, is all important.—WHITFORD (*Chicago Medical Journal*.)

Migraine.—Grasp the skin at the back of the neck between the finger and thumb of the left hand, transfix with a scalpel and pass a needle or probe, with an eye, through the wound; through this wound draw a piece of tape, one-half inch wide, four or five inches on either side, tied so that it cannot be displaced. The patient is ordered to move the tape from side to side each day.

This seton may be allowed to remain continuously for three months; if the migraine reappears at the end of that time, another seton should be introduced. Anæsthesia with nitrous oxide for one-half minute, is sufficient for the operation.

By this method several cases have been successfully cured.—WHITEHEAD (*British Medical Journal*.)

Mammary Affections.—Sulphur is one of the best remedies for mammary neoplasms as well as the commoner forms of diseases of the glands. Universally, in mammary diseases, the patient will have been annoyed by the heat and burning in the parts; either the skin or the nipples will burn "like fire," or the parts will be hot and tender, or the itching or eruptions will burn. Too much importance cannot be placed upon these symptoms. Here (and especially if there has been the history of former skin disease, suppressed eruption, or suppression of an infective leucorrhœa) the exhibition of sulphur will often bring about a cure.—BAILEY (*Medical Century*.)

Black Willow.—This is very useful as a sedative to the generative system. In acute gonorrhœa with much erotic trouble, and in chordee with great irritation, give in doses of thirty to sixty drops at bedtime, to be repeated at midnight or towards morning if needed. In these cases nothing has given more satisfaction; it robs night of its terrors, and leaves no unpleasant consequences. Where there is excessive venereal desire amounting to satyriasis, it controls in a very satisfactory manner; it can be given when the bromides would be very inappropriate, and there is no reflex effect on the brain or nervous system.—FARN (*Chicago Medical Times*.)

Endometritis, Purulent.—Prepare an emulsion according to the following formula:

Iodoform	120 grains
Starch	60 grains
Glycerin	20 drachms
Water	12 drachms
Creolin	18 grains

Mix iodoform and starch, then add the other ingredients with the aid of heat (about 270° Fahr.)

For injection the ordinary long-nozzled intra-uterine syringe may be employed, though a small glass instrument with a soft rubber nozzle, some two inches in length, and of sufficient firmness, answers admirably. The small amount of creolin effectually disguises the iodoform odor.—ROBERTS (*Philadelphia Medical Journal*.)

Rhachitis.—Systematic exercise, consisting of active and passive gymnastic movements, should be practiced to stimulate general nutrition and assist the circulation about the joints. Massage is very useful in infants who are too young for these exercises; also friction with a hair glove steeped in the following liniment:

Turpentine	300 grains
Camphorated oil	750 grains
Lavender spirits, comp.	150 grains
Eau de cologne.....	300 grains

—Province Médicale.

Gastric Ulcers.—Calcium chloride is recommended as of great service, especially in cases accompanied by severe pain.—FALKNER.

Intestinal Obstruction.—Large doses of atropine have given good results in the hands of Batsch, Seber, Festner, Schulmann, Marcinovski, Holz, Ostermaier, etc. The underlying idea is to overcome the spasmodic condition of the intestinal musculature, and thus relieve the obstruction. The doses have been pushed as high as one-twelfth grain hypodermatically, repeated, if necessary. In successful cases, a movement of the bowels followed within a few hours. No symptoms of intoxication have been observed, notwithstanding the excessively large doses.—*Northwestern Lancet*.

Urticaria.—Prescribe sulphate of sodium, internally, every three hours, in doses of from sixty to seventy-five grains for adults and less for children. At the same time order local application of the following:

Calamine, prepared..	90 grains
Zinc oxide.....	90 grains
Carbolic acid.....	30 grains
Lime water.....	950 grains
Rose water.....	1,750 grains

For children the quantity of carbolic acid should be regulated by age.

Urticaria is said to be cured in twenty-four hours by this treatment.—*L'Arte Medica*.

Cancer, Treatment of.—Cancer of the breast has been successfully treated, by Launois with injections of hydro-chloro-sulphate of quinine.

Tuffier reports the case of a lady who had suffered for eighteen months with cancer of the breast with extensive ulceration, in whom subcutaneous injections of cacodylate of soda produced considerable improvement of the ulcer.

Quenu has tried all the preparations recommended, including quinine and cacodylate of soda, without any appreciable result.—*Medical Adviser*.

Therapeutics.—A rational application of therapeutics can only be carried out successfully by studying the drug action and applying it to the pathological process. A closer study of disease-expression is called for, and a separation of the nosological diagnosis and therapeutical diagnosis is needed in many cases.—*Charlotte Medical Journal*.

Chloroform Water.—Add two drachms of chloroform, in a graduate, to enough alcohol to make one ounce, and mix well. Empty this into a five pint bottle, fill with water, and shake thoroughly.

Chloroform water almost covers up the bitterness of nux vomica.—BLOYER.

[Chloroform water is valuable also in a number of intestinal maladies, particularly indigestion and conditions due to or threatening fermentative processes. It is an excellent, palatable and safe antiseptic, and may be given in doses from one-half drachm to two ounces.—Ed.]

Mania, Veratrum in.—One who has not employed veratrum viride in acute mania has missed the best agent available for the relief of these distressing cases. It is most satisfactory to see the sufferer, under this remedy, pass from absolute sleeplessness into a state of quiet rest. The best preparation only should be employed, and that is Norwood's tincture.—*American Medical Journal*.

Fomentations.—A hot fomentation that will not require to be changed frequently can be made by dipping a flat section of sponge in hot water. Apply to the part, and upon sponge place a hot-water bag. If desired, the water may be medicated in which the sponge is dipped.—*Medical Dial*.

Exophthalmic Goitre.—Tincture of veratrum relieved a bad case of exophthalmic goitre, given, at first, three drops twice daily, and gradually increased until twelve drops could be taken in the same period of time. This treatment was continued for a year, and the cure complete.—HUTCHINS.

Gout, Local Treatment of.—

Potassium iodide.....	4 drachms
Soap liniment.....	4 drachms
Cajuput oil.....	30 minims
Caraway oil.....	30 minims
Rectified Spirits to make 7 ounces.	

Apply on lint and cover with protective.

—*Medical Magazine*.

Infantile Scurvy.—The cause of this condition is, emphatically, a lack of good fresh food.—STARR.

Arbutin as a Diuretic.—This glucoside, which is derived from pipsissewa, winter-green, uva ursi, trailing arbutus, etc., is a white crystallizable substance of slightly bitter taste, freely soluble in water. It is a diuretic soothing to the entire urinary tract. It is especially useful in the very common form of irritable bladder evidenced by constant desire for micturition, great straining with severe pain, and the passing of only a few drops of scalding urine. Given in doses of 1-67 grain every fifteen minutes, it acts like magic, entirely relieving the symptoms in a short time and producing a flow of perfectly bland urine. No other remedy gives such excellent results.—JOHNSON (*Alkaloidal Clinic.*)

Ivy Poisoning.—Muriate of ammonia, in saturated solution, freely applied, results in almost immediate improvement. A saturated solution of sodium sulphite is also efficient; its free application quickly allays the itching and is very soothing. It is unnecessary to employ any internal medicament, unless there is a considerable increase in temperature, when occasional doses of aconite or veratrum may be administered.—*Eccetic Medical Review.*

[The best topical application is solution of chloral hydrate.—Ed.]

Rectal Cancer.—For growths too high to be reached by vagina or anus, place the patient in the Trendelenburg position, make the abdominal incision, clamp the rectum just above the growth and pull out of the way, remove the neoplasm, and use the Murphy button as a means of anastomosis.—MANN.

Chronic Prostatitis.—This, and likewise chronic seminal vesiculitis, unless of very long standing, will be much benefited by rectal irrigations. Both also demand massage by means of the finger introduced into the rectum. The irrigations may be practiced every day at first, and later every three or four days, according to indications; the digital massage, however, should not be repeated oftener than once in five to seven days, and should be discontinued altogether for a time if it aggravates rather than relieves the condition.—*Medical Times.*

Cod Liver Oil.—This is a most excellent hæmatinic and can be given with benefit in a majority of cases of wasting disease, no matter what the cause may be.—*Medical Council.*

[There is nothing magical about cod-liver oil for all that it has been heralded as a panacea in wasting diseases. The fact is, this agent is only an easily digested form of fat, but for all is by no means the *best* form. It, moreover, is limited in its effect by the tolerance of the stomach; unfortunately it is very nauseous to some people, especially when ingested in quantities sufficient to be of value.—Ed.]

Stomach Disorders.—In some instances, when there is marked arrhythmia of the heart with consequent circulatory disturbances, it is well to begin treatment with from eight to ten drops of tincture of strophanthus in conjunction with sodium or strontium bromide to control the cardiac irregularity.—PATTON (*Chicago Clinical Review.*)

Potentilla Canadensis.—This drug has the reputation of causing cessation of the menses if in progress, or preventing their appearance if given before the period. It is also a potent remedy in many cases of "heart disease," so-called, when other remedies have failed.—*Medical Gleaner.*

Neuralgia, Trifacial.—Butyl-chloral possesses, in addition to its soporific properties, a truly specific action on the trifacial nerve; anæsthesia is induced along its whole course after the administration of from fifteen to forty grains of the drug.—LEUBRICH (*Journal de Médecine de Paris.*)

Nasal Spray.—

Carbolic acid.....	15 grains
Ichthyol	120 grains
Alcohol	150 grains
Distilled water to make	6 ounces

Use two or three times a day, in acute catarrhal conditions.

—*Journal de Médecine de Paris.*

Hiccough.—Apomorphine, hypodermatically, in one-twentieth grain doses, frequently relieves when everything else fails.—*Medical Summary.*

Medical Progress.

Fracture of Patella.—Two cases of fracture of the patella illustrate perfectly the operative and non-operative treatment.

G. R.—, aged twenty-seven, was thrown in a runaway accident, and sustained a transverse fracture of the patella, evidently due to muscular contraction, for there were no contusions; there was very little effusion into the joint, and the fragments could be easily approximated. The case was treated by a long posterior splint, elevation of the foot, and approximation of the fragments by means of adhesive strips and bandages; the dressings were readjusted about once a week, and at the end of four weeks daily massage was given. The result was perfectly satisfactory. An operation in this case would have been meddlesome surgery.

M. F.—, aged twenty-six, fell from a two-story window, sustaining a fractured patella; the knee was contused, discolored, and distended with blood, so that satisfactory adjustment was impossible. On the eighth day the joint was opened, the blood clots turned out, the interior cleansed thoroughly with normal salt solution, when a transverse fracture was revealed, the lower fragment being broken in two pieces: There was extensive laceration of the joint capsule, and when this was closed with silvered cat-gut, the fragments were closely approximated. A row of interrupted silvered cat-gut sutures was placed in the periosteum across the seat of fracture, and the wound closed with a subcutaneous cat-gut suture, leaving a small opening at one end for drainage. A dressing of dry sterile gauze and absorbent cotton was applied, and over this a plaster cast. At the end of a week the dressings were changed, and the wound found healed, except at the small drainage opening. A few layers of dry sterile gauze and a bandage were applied, and over this a plaster cast.—This early dressing was made in order to leave off the cotton and apply a closer fitting plaster splint. On the twenty-eighth day after the operation he was still wearing the plaster cast; temperature practically normal throughout, except on the seventeenth day when it went up to 100.3°. He obtained a very good joint; no motion could be detected between the fragments, and he could flex the knee a little beyond a right angle very readily. This case was

a triumph for modern surgery, for without operation he would certainly have had a very bad knee. It is always objectionable to make drill-holes through so small a bone as the patella, and it would have been so in this case on account of the small size of the lower fragments. Experience has taught that the drilling and use of non-absorbable sutures are unnecessary.—MOORE (*North Western Lancet*.)

Two Pregnancies after Double Castration.—

In 1895 both ovaries were removed from a woman with intense bilateral ovaritis, the operation being an anterior elytrotomy, the tubes being left *in situ*.

Eighteen months later, the woman was pregnant, and in due time the child was born after an easy labor. It is certain no supplementary ovary was present; absolutely a third ovary could not have escaped detection. I am not so certain that, in placing ligatures and cutting away the ovaries, a small fragment of ovarian tissue might not have been left in the stump.

As if to further confound the wisdom of those who would bring about an artificial menopause by double spaying, this woman subsequently gave birth to another child.—KOSSMANN (*Munchener Medicinische Wochenschrift*.)

To Precipitate Albumen in Urine.—

Animal charcoal possesses the power, in a high degree, of precipitating the albumen in urine, simply by shaking together. The albumen will be altogether carried down by the charcoal, or at least very greatly reduced in quantity. This method also has the advantage of decolorizing the urine, rendering unnecessary any further treatment of the latter for purposes of polarization.—LEUCHTER (*Merck's Report*.)

Hints in Pelvic Operations.—

It is necessary, when dealing with pus cases, which, never stand anæsthesia and shock at all well, to seek first for the most rapid mode of incision and drainage. In the majority of instances the vaginal route is the best for this purpose, even if a secondary operation should be required later.—*Journal of Surgical Technology*.

Wool Truss for Infantile Inguinal Hernia.—

The worsted-skein truss has much to recommend it in the first year, when the frame is small, thin in flesh, and tender to mechanical pressure or irritation. It can be easily made at the bedside, and renewed at but slight cost. Its employment will insure the hearty co-operation of the mother in carrying out corrective measures.

Although cheap and simple, some skill is required in making and applying. With a tape-line measure the distance around the child on the plane of the pelvic inlet, beginning with and coming back to the hernia; carry the line down on the perineum and up and out in the gluteo-femoral crease, and almost to where it would touch the girdle part. Mark this length on the door or window-casing, at each end drive a three-inch nail half-way to the head, and over these nails wind the worsted (previously rolled from the skeins, just tight enough to keep it from kinking,) using thirty to forty threads, according to size and strength required. Remove the skein, tie in the two loose yarn ends, and in one end loop a foot of white tape, and the truss is ready. Carry it around the child with the long end at the affected groin, pass this longer end through the other loop, and draw down under the corresponding thigh and up into the gluteo-femoral crease, and tie to the girdle. This truss can be worn by frail or delicate infants when any other form would be useless or too irritating, but its use must be coincident with general measures to reduce intra-abdominal pressure, to insure the best results. Usually the cure can be effected in a year or less, and the continued use of the truss causes but little inconvenience.

Before applying the truss, the undescended testicle or encysted hydrocele of the cord should be excluded. The appliance must be worn day and night, even during the bath, and only removed when wet or soiled.—BOLAND (*Medical and Surgical Journal*, Boston.)

Osteomyelitis.—

The chief diagnostic evidence is the acutely sensitive spot near the junction of the epiphyses.—FUNKHAUSER.

Physiology in Public Schools.—

We are glad to note the signs of revulsion against the extreme temperance reformers, who, by a trick, have forced so much namby-pamby stuff into the schools under the head of physiology.

Bugaboo morals are the most childish and the soonest outgrown; and the small men and women who devour with large eyed horror the exaggerated statements as to fatty livers and ulcerated stomachs, delirium tremens and cancer of the throat, following upon the use of alcohol or tobacco, quickly learn their untruth.

We know only too well the means by which otherwise excellent physiologies have been padded to make up the requisite percentage of words upon alcohol and tobacco, under a narrow minded censorship that struck out every statement concerning the use of these agents in disease; and we have marveled to see the results of scientific investigations deliberately perverted into false generalities.

We deplore the absolute ignorance of American teachers as well as children concerning the fundamental laws of health, and wish most heartily that temperance in the matter of eating, of tea- and coffee-drinking, and common sense concerning fresh air, exercise and sleep, as well as the economic value of food-stuffs, might be particularly taught; but so unfair has been this so-called "temperance movement," and so great have been the exaggerations perpetuated on an unwary public, that we fear the influence the school may have on all matters of public health, including the dangerous effects of intoxicating drinks and tobacco.

Already Western educators are opposing the teaching in its present form, and the Massachusetts Legislature is tightening the reins. Other States are realizing that they are not only being made ridiculous by their laws, but they are being seriously handicapped by malicious sentimentality in the guise of science, therefore we hope that the day will soon come when the children will not be forced to swallow pure alcohol for practical physiology.—*Medical News*.

Pædiatric Hints.—

When the limbs and trunk of the child are rigidly stretched out, tetanus is suggested:

When unconscious, or in great weakness and prostration, he will be found lying flaccid on his back, with face to ceiling; if found on his side, curled up and with head retracted, a frown will probably be seen, together with the oculo-zygomatic line, suggesting cerebral irritation, or, if there is opisthotonos, spinal irritation:

If there is intolerance of light, as in cerebral irritation, the face will be buried in bed-clothes:

In abdominal discomfort, or in rickets, he persistently lies on his face, may even rest on elbows and knees:

Sharp, violent fits of crying, with vigorous movements of the legs, usually indicate colic; the sudden, sharp, single, piercing cry uttered at intervals, the patient meantime lying in a stupid, drowsy, semi-unconscious state, is but too suggestive of meningitis; while the hoarse grating cry of syphilis is characteristic: *Per contra*, note when he does not cry, as in profound weakness brought on by diarrhoea, and in grave pulmonary affections where breath is too precious:

Dyspnœa and acute fever cause suction to be performed in short snatches; syphilis also necessitates pauses for breathing: In thrush or ulceration, suction and deglutition are evidently performed with great pain; if the throat be sore, there is frequent cough and noise in deglutition:

In great prostration, if the child swallows at all, it is an exceedingly hopeful sign.—*Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly*. . .

Old-Time Remedies.—

In these days of modern ideas and modern ways of doing things, many progressive physicians are inclined to leave behind or forget many of the old tried measures and remedies which they have used successfully in treating disease. In the Middle Ages many physicians made a reputation by treating disease with old-time remedies. That many of the newer surgical operations are great improvements, no one doubts, but it is also true that many of the medicines and palliative measures in vogue a few years ago are equally as good in the treatment of disease at this time. In the eager desire to adopt new methods, and particularly surgical ones, physicians are forgetting the old and well tried ones.

A well known surgeon of London, England, was called upon to treat a lady suffering from menorrhagia; the hæmorrhage was so frightful and had been so long continued that he despaired of saving her life. He explained to her that the only thing that could be done was an hysterectomy; to which neither she or her friends would consent. Finally, as a *dernier ressort*, he concluded to try an old-time remedy—infusion of digitalis. This effectually controlled the hæmorrhage, and, although three years have elapsed, the woman is to all appearances well; she menstruates every month, and eats, and sleeps, in a normal way.

This is only one of the known and well tried remedies, that are neglected; and if physicians were to study materia medica a little more closely many of the modern surgical operations would become unnecessary. In their early stages most ills are usually amenable to drugs, and if medicines were properly given much of disease would never reach the point of requiring the use of the knife.

Of all people in the world, a practitioner of medicine, whether physician or surgeon, should be liberal, broad-minded, and far-seeing. He should use the knife when necessary, but should also employ the simpler and less hazardous means of relieving disease whenever possible. To do this he should know the action and province of every well known drug as well as how to perform a surgical operation.—*Sheffield Medical Journal*.

Thyrotomy, Indications for.—

Under improved *technique* this operation has very few dangers and drawbacks. The indications for its performance are:

Foreign bodies in the larynx, too large or too impacted to be easily removed *per vias naturales*:

Injuries to the larynx—fractures, bullet wounds, etc.,—for the purpose of replacing fragments and holding them in position:

Laryngocele;—extirpation of the cyst indicated:

In laryngeal stenosis where intubation and dilatation fail:

In acute laryngeal pinchondritis:

In acute laryngeal tuberculosis, including lupus.—Circumscribed cases which

can not be reached by intra-laryngeal interference when the general state of health is good: Here the danger of tuberculous infection of the wound is great:

Scleroma of the larynx.—Preniazek has performed the operation 130 times and considers it the most trustworthy method of dealing with the disease:

New growths in the larynx, (benign or malignant,) but only in those cases which can not be removed by inter-laryngeal operation, with the exception of multiple papillomata in children.—SEMON (*The Lancet*, London.)

Traumatic Stricture of Intestine.—

The fatalities are fifty per cent. Traumatic stricture may occur in consequence of incipient invagination, the rigidity of the muscular wall having been compromised by the trauma. Annular strictures are probably favored by injury of the submucosa and of the mesentery, with resulting disturbance in the circulation and necrosis. Partial or complete laceration may also entail a stricture, as it heals with adhesions. One case is recorded in which a traumatic stricture was consecutive to an invagination which healed spontaneously with expulsion of the invaginated portion *per anum*. Traumatic adhesions between loops of intestines may produce stenosis sooner or later, with symptoms appearing suddenly.—SCHLOFFER (*Mi Heilungen a. d. Grenzgebieten*, Jena.)

Death Attributed to X-Rays.—

A lady who fractured the neck of her thigh bone in March last, while learning to ride the bicycle, engaged a local photographer to take an X-ray photograph. An exposure of two hours was given, and twenty days later a second exposure of two hours and ten minutes. This latter exposure seems to have been followed by inflammation and ulceration of the abdominal parietes, and the patient became mentally unhinged, death following. It seems desirable to call attention anew to the fact that X-ray photography has dangers, and that, therefore, the services of medical experts in its use should be procured whenever that is possible, rather than that the process should be left to the non-medical photographer.—*Medical Press and Circular*.

Röntgen Rays and the Aurora.—

A series of experiments, relative to the action of a powerful magnetic field upon the cathodic rays in Crookes or Hittorf tubes, show that in such the rays are considerably deflected in the direction of the lines of force, and may even be concentrated upon the surface of the glass to such a degree as to cause the fusion of the latter. More than this, they clearly prove that the rays that emanate from one and the same cathode, fall in groups whose physical constants are connected by some definite law, just as are the frequencies of the different tones emitted by a rod in vibration.

These researches present some importance as concerning the theory of the aurora borealis. Paulsen, of the Meteorological Institute of Copenhagen, believes that the aurora borealis owes its origin to the phosphorescence of the air produced in the upper regions of the atmosphere. Is it not probable then, that terrestrial magnetism may be the cause of such phosphorescence, which becomes intensified in the vicinity of the terrestrial poles?—BIRKELAND (*Elektroteknisk Tidsskrift*.)

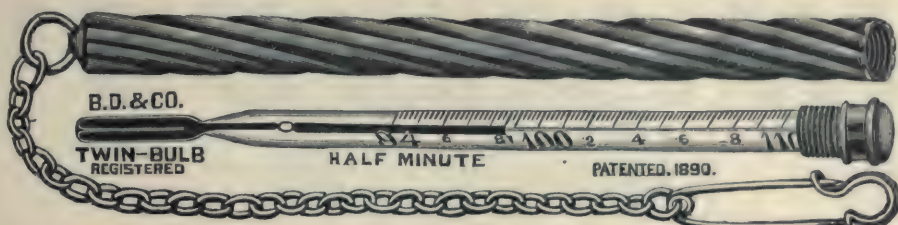
Water Purification by Ozone.—

This agent is very slightly soluble in water, hence difficult to put in contact with all the molecules that are to be sterilized; and if only a fraction of a water-drop remains charged with bacteria, this will pollute all the rest again. The latest device divides the water to be operated upon into very fine spray, and the inventor offers the assurance that thereby all pathogenic bacteria are destroyed: This, however, is open to some doubt. It is much to be desired that some perfectly satisfactory method of using ozone should be brought forward, for it is an ideal antiseptic owing to its chemical instability; it decomposes quickly and therefore does not remain in the water. Recently Siemens and Halske treated water from the Spree, at Berlin, with currents of ozonized air and sterilized about one thousand gallons an hour. In case of foul water this costs only about five or six cents for the ozone. It is safe to predict that ozone will become cheaper in the future and easier to produce, and that its satisfactory use in the purification of water is only a question of time.—DE COURMELLUS (*Revue Encyclopedique*.)

The Twin Bulb

STRENGTH
ACCURACY

An Ideal Thermometer



Quickest to Register. Easiest to shake down. Price, One Minute. \$1.25; Half Minute, \$1.50 each. In H. R. Nickel or Aluminum Cases. At your dealer or postpaid on receipt of price.

BECTON, DICKINSON & CO.,

43 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK.

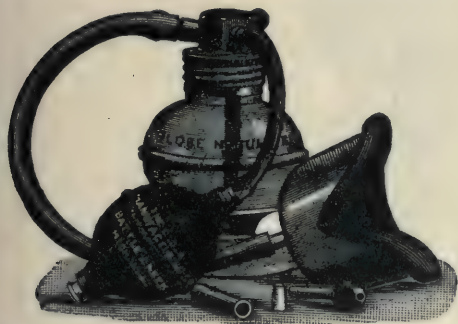
Special Rates

given physicians desiring to
purchase, sell or exchange
practices : : : : : :



Detroit Medical Journal.

OVER 50 THOUSAND



GLOBE NEBULIZERS

are in successful use in all parts of the world.

Direct medication with nebulized vapor is the most successful form of treatment for **pulmonary tuberculosis** and all affections of the ear, nose, throat and lungs.

GLOBE NEBULIZERS are the acknowledged standard the **world over**. Instruments and prices to suit all conditions. Write for circulars.

GLOBE MANUFACTURING CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

FOR SALE

\$2,500 unopposed practice in southern Michigan to the purchase of new office, fixtures and instruments. Terms right. Address, DR. Y.

Care, Detroit Medical Journal.

The Hastings & McIntosh Truss Co.

Manufacturers of all kinds
of

**Hard Rubber, Elastic and Leather
Covered**



TRUSSES

Abdominal and Uterine Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Elastic Hosiery and Body Belts, and Sole Makers of the Celebrated DR. MCINTOSH NATURAL UTERINE SUPPORTER, for Home and Export Trade.

912 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
U. S. A.

INVALIDS'

ROLLING

AND ADJUSTABLE

RECLINING

CHAIRS



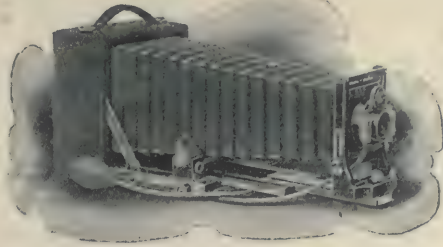
J. F. HARTZ COMPANY,

**Surgical Instruments and
Physicians' Supplies. ❧ ❧**

**2 Richmond Street, East,
TORONTO, ONT.**

**268 Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT.**

**FINEST
CAMERA**



**IN THE
WORLD**

The **Century Grand**

Specially adapted for Scientific Work. Fitted with every desirable feature for Indoor and Outside use.

New Convertible Lens and Automatic Shutter. Swing Bed, Swing Back and Adjustable Front—all operated by Rack and Pinion. Triple Section Bed with continuous rack, operated by a Single Pinion.

We manufacture all kinds of Cameras for Amateur and Professional Photographers. Write for complete Catalogue. Mailed Free upon application.

CENTURY CAMERA COMPANY,

DEPT. M.

Rochester, New York.

Victor Electric Company

WE MANUFACTURE

Cautery
Transformers,
Galvanic and
Faradic
Apparatus.
Electric
Pumps for
Compressing Air



WE MANUFACTURE

Aural Massage
Apparatus.
Motors for
Operating
Static Machines
Nasal and
Mastoid Drills,
Etc., Etc.

CURRENT CONTROLLER FOR 110 AND 220 VOLTS—DIRECT CURRENT.

Victor Electric Company,

55-61 Market Street., CHICAGO, ILL.

Send for Latest Illustrated Surgical Bulletin.

Manufacturers of ELASTIC HOSIERY AND BELTS

Give Loose Measurement Opposite Each Letter.

Thigh Stockings, measure from A to I,	Price each	\$7 50	Best Silk.	\$5 50	Best Thread.
Thigh Leggings, " " C to I,	" "	6 50	"	5 00	"
Thigh Knee Caps, " " E to I,	" "	5 00	"	4 00	"
Knee Stockings, " " A to G,	" "	5 50	"	3 75	"
Knee Leggings, " " C to G,	" "	5 00	"	3 50	"
Knee Caps, " " E to G,	" "	2 25	"	1 75	"
Garter Stockings, " " A to E,	" "	3 00	"	2 25	"
Garter Leggings, " " C to E,	" "	2 50	"	2 00	"
Anklelets, " " A to C,	" "	2 50	"	2 00	"

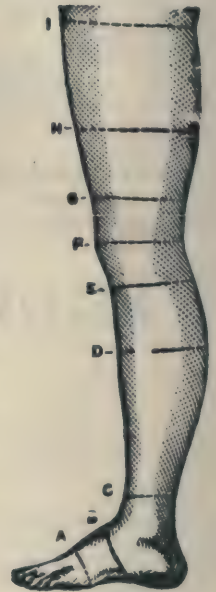
To insure a perfect fit, the length of stockings desired must be mentioned. For Garters from sole to letter E. Knee Hose, from sole to letter F, and also distance above the knee.

Silk Wristlets, for weak wrist joints, - - \$1 00
 Silk Elbow pieces, for weak elbow joints, - - 2 00
 Silk Supporters, - - - from \$2 00 to 3 00

DISCOUNT TO PHYSICIANS: 25 PER CENT.
 AND 5 PER CENT. EXTRA FOR CASH.

We make a specialty of Fitting Trusses. Lady attendant to wait upon ladies who desire to be fitted to either Stocking, Belt or Trusses.

We are the largest manufacturers of Elastic Goods in the West, and our prices as attached are our wholesale rates, and not the retail prices to patients. Prices are the same to Doctors or Druggists as we are a Physicians' Supply House.



THE J. F. HARTZ CO.,

268 Woodward Avenue,

DETROIT, MICH.

AVOID SORE ARMS

Fluid and Dry Glycerinized Lymph
(On Ivory Points.)

Something New.

Guaranteed Aseptic.



Dried Glycerinized
Lymph on Ivory
Points.

Inconvenience of Capillary Tube Overcome.

Special attention paid to Mail Orders.

Ten points, Fluid or Dry, \$1.00.

Advantages of Glycerinized Lymph on Ivory
Points:

Greater Convenience:
Saving of Time:
Increase "Takes":
Greater Asepsis.

We also furnish the old-style dried lymph
on points when desired.



Fluid Glycerinized Lymph on Ivory
Points.

The National Vaccine Establishment,
Washington, D. C.



Truax's Multiple Nebulizer

Most Satisfactory Nebulizer Ever Manufactured

A PERFECT INSTRUMENT
CONSTRUCTED ON NEW PRINCIPLES
SECURES THE BEST RESULTS

FEATURES

1. Separate tubes for compressed air and vapor, both of which may be used at the same time and two or more patients treated simultaneously.
2. Vapor from two or more of the bottles may be mixed and form a single stream, thus securing any desired combination.

SEND FOR BOOKLET SHOWING ALL THE STYLES MANUFACTURED

Truax, Greene & Co.,

42-44-46 Wabash Ave.

CHICAGO

BAUER & BLACK

MANUFACTURERS OF

Medical and Surgical Plasters

Absorbent Cottons

Surgical Dressings, Suspensories

Chest Protectors

❁❁❁ Etc., Etc.

See illustrations on opposite page

283 25th St., Chicago.

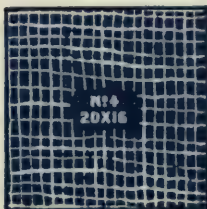
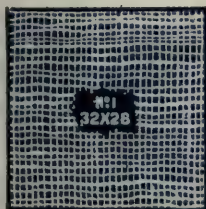


OPEN



CLOSED

HANDY PACKAGE ABSORBENT COTTON



Mesh of Standard Gauzes.



PROFESSIONAL CARDS:

(DIRECTORY)

DR. EUGENE SMITH,

Aurist and Oculist,

32 W. Adams Avenue,

Detroit.

DR. P. M. HICKEY,

Laryngologist,

32 W Adams Avenue,

Detroit.

DR. H. GIBBES,

Pathologist,

92 Edmund Place,

Detroit.

DR. E. AMBERG,

Aurist,

270 Woodward Avenue,

Detroit.

DR. L. BREISACHER,

Diseases of the Stomach,

65 Washington Avenue,

Detroit.

DR. W. F. METCALF,

Gynæcologist and Abdominal Surgeon,

636 Woodward Avenue,

Detroit.

DR. JOHANN FLINTERMAN,

Internal Medicine,

368 Woodward Avenue,

Detroit.

DR. W. M. HARVEY,

Diseases of the Stomach,

6 W. High Street,

Detroit.

DR. F. X. SPRANGER,

Laryngologist,

Special attention devoted to the Singing
Voice.

270 Woodward Avenue,

Detroit.

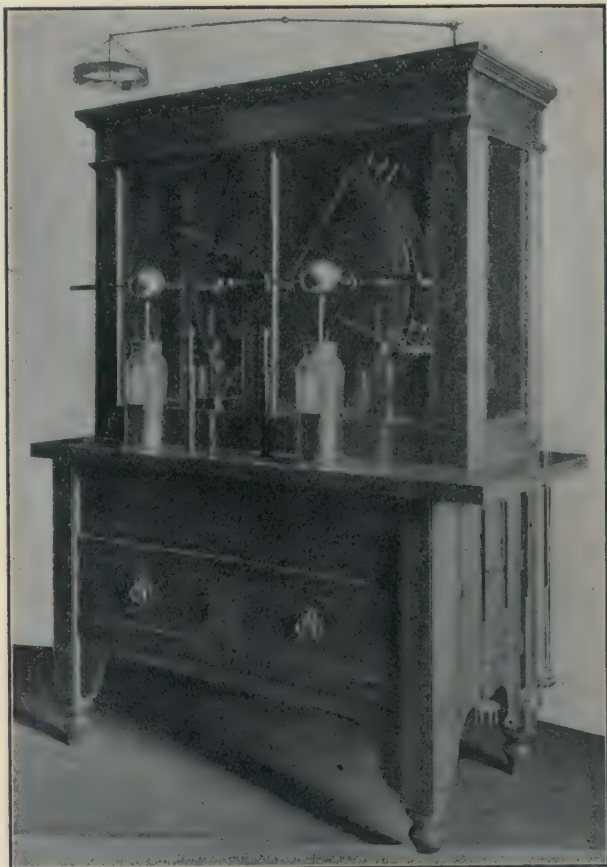
DR. JOSEPH SILL,

Microscopist,

270 Woodward Avenue,

Detroit.

THE FRANKLIN



Yes, we'll do it, and are the only makers of

STATIC AND X-RAY MACHINES

who will place a machine in your office
and prove to you what we claim for it.

H. P. ENGLLEN & CO.,
MAKERS

715-723 Ross Building, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

BORO=LITHIA WATER

(Each gallon containing 15 gr. of Sodium Carbonate and $7\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Boric Acid—Made from the famous Hygeia Spring Water of Waukesha.)

Is commended by more prominent Physicians than any other water.

Is put up under the direction of a graduate in medicine.

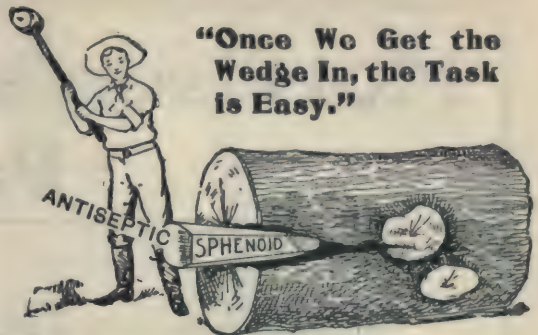
Contains more lithia and less organic matter than any water on earth.

Send for Doctor's pamphlet—samples free to Physicians who will pay express charges.

"Boro-Lithia water has demonstrated its value in two classes of disorders—the inflammatory affections of the urinary tract, kidneys and bladder in particular; and in those numerous conditions due to imperfect elimination of uric acid compounds.—To the first class belongs Bright's Disease and Cystitis.—To the second class dyspepsia, constipation, persistent headache, rheumatic pains, gouty swellings, irritation of the bladder." Wm. T. Belfield, M. D., of Rush Medical College.

THE WAUKESHA WATER CO.,

WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.



To demonstrate solubility, drop one in water; it will disintegrate in thirty seconds.

Antiseptic Sphenoids

The Twentieth Century Treatment for Vaginal and Rectal Troubles.

ANTISEPTIC. ASTRINGENT. CURATIVE.

One each night, introduced into the vagina well up to the uterus, gives prompt and permanent relief in all forms of Vaginal Catarrhs, whether specific or non-specific. For Hemorrhoids and Sphincter Troubles, cover with petrolatum to facilitate insertion. Send for Free Sample and Literature.

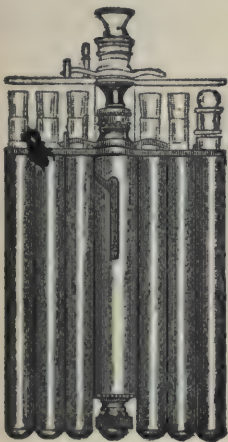
PRICE, in One-Half Gross Boxes, **\$1.50**, Postage Paid.

McCOY, HOWE CO.

Manufacturing Chemists,

Indianapolis, Ind.

THE MILITARY HYPO-DERMIC SYRINGE



The most Compact, Antiseptic and Convenient Device for subcutaneous medication ever placed upon the market.

The case holds six vials besides needle and syringe, and is so curved as to conform to the shape of the body, thereby avoiding bulk, breakage, and unsightly bulging of clothing. Adapted to the vest pocket.

Made only by



The Randall-Faichney Co.,

Sudbury Building, Sudbury Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

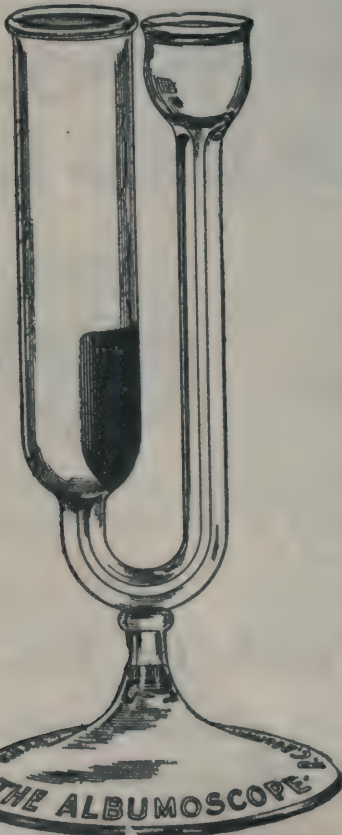
ALSO MAKERS OF PYRETOMETERS AND SUB-Q'S.

Morrison's Surgical Pad



**The Best
Most Convenient
and
Most Practical**

The Davidson Rubber Co.,
19 Milk St., BOSTON, MASS.



THE ALBUMOSCOPE

PRICE \$1.00.

(Sent by mail prepaid.)

A new and Scientific Instrument for determining

ALBUMEN
IN THE URINE.

Can be detected when only 1-60 of one per cent is present.

SIMPLE: PRACTICAL: ACCURATE:

This simple little instrument should be in the hands of every Life-insurance Examiner.

THE J. F. HARTZ CO.,

265 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

2 Richmond Street E., Toronto, Ont.

Goodrich Soft Rubber Catheters



A distinctive line of New American Soft Rubber Urethral Instruments, made of the best compound red rubber, with "that desirably soft velvety surface," and in accordance with the advanced ideas of the surgical profession.

Please ask for these goods.

MADE BY

The B. F. Goodrich Company,

AKRON RUBBER WORKS.

AKRON, OHIO.

NEW YORK,

CHICAGO,

BOSTON,

66-68 Reade St.

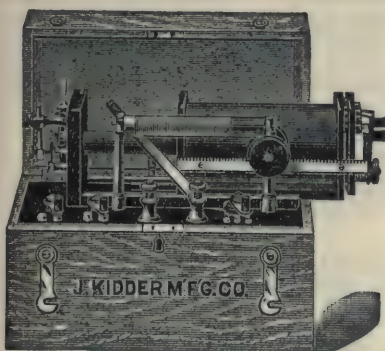
141 Lake Street.

67 Chauncey St.

SAN FRANCISCO, 308 Mission Street.

Send for our booklet on Soft Rubber Catheters.

JUST AS GOOD is not THE BEST



High Tension Apparatus.
Coil nearly 8000 feet long.
Gear for moving coil.
Rheostat, Slow and Rapid
Vibrators, Pole Changer,
Compound Switches.

DO NOT be misled in the purchase of inferior electrical wares. The stronger the current from a coil the less it is felt. See that the coil will glow a 6 inch Geissler vacuum tube. If it will it is of service. A faradic coil when properly constructed has definite polar direction. In the glowing of a vacuum tube, the positive is determined by the discharge from the wire inside the tube. The full bulbous glow represents the negative.

We have illustrated one type of medical battery. Let us suggest that if you will spare the time to write to us we will cheerfully spare the time to answer your queries. We desire to make our office a bureau of electrical information. Propound all questions you desire and we will do our best.

Jerome Kidder Mfg. Co.,

Manufacturers to the Medical
Profession of High Grade
Electrical Apparatus

320 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Perfect Asepsis and Antisepsis

Something New!

SIMPLE INEXPENSIVE
PRACTICAL



Price 25c each; \$2.00 per dozen. (One-Third Size.)



Price 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen. (One-Third Size.)



Price 35c each; \$3.00 per dozen. (One-Third Size.)

The first illustration represents our New Aseptic Dressing Syringe, provided with **extra long nozzle**, whereby it is possible to reach deep into wounds and abscesses for the purpose of cleansing and sterilizing the most remote parts thereof.

Next follows an Aseptic, Cone-Pointed Gonorrhœa Syringe, the advantages of which are self-apparent.

Lastly we call attention to the new, Aseptic Intra-Uterine Syringe.

Being of glass, with detachable rubber bulb, these syringes can be readily and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected: May be boiled if desired.

NOTE—The capacity of each syringe, from point to neck, is exactly that of the air capacity of the bulb, thereby preventing contact of the syringe-contents with the rubbers.

The Only Instrument Suitable for Employment of

Hydrogen Peroxide; Bicloride; Permanganate, Etc.

THE J. F. HARTZ COMPANY,

No. 2 Richmond Street, East,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

268 Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

BAZZI-BIANCHI PHONENDOSCOPE

Metal Cases.....\$3.75
Velvet Lined Cases.....4.00

BEWARE OF INFRINGEMENTS.

All GENUINE have our name on instrument. Buy from your dealer, or, if not in stock, from us direct

GEO. P. PILLING & SON,
Sole Agents for U. S. A., Philadelphia.



SLOAN'S TONSIL SNARE.

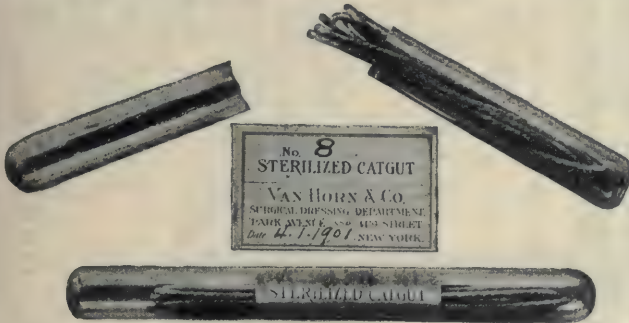
Superior to the Tonsilotome.



One end of the wire is anchored at "A" and the other wire fastened at "B," whereby the tonsil is made to rotate, inducing torsion of the vessels and practically no hæmorrhage.

Hand made, of the very best Steel.
Price \$6.00, net.

Manufactured exclusively by
THE J. F. HARTZ CO.,
268 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.
2 Richmond St., East, TORONTO, ONT.



VAN HORN & CO.'S STERILIZED CATGUT AND KANGAROO- TENDON

In Hermetically Sealed Glass Tubes

The price is 25cts. per tube, or \$2.00 per dozen, of any desired assortment.

Mailed to any address upon receipt of price.

Our Sterilized Catgut and Kangaroo-Tendon are absolutely aseptic. This is assured by direct test of the bacteriological laboratory, and the strict adherence to bacteriological principles which prevail in our sterilizing laboratory.

Kangaroo-Tendon and Catgut, plain and chromicized, in these glass tubes will always remain aseptic, and they are always ready for use.

"Van Horn & Co.'s tendon and catgut sutures have been used by Dr. Bull and myself for nearly ten years, and frequent bacteriological tests have always shown them sterile."

DR. W. B. COLEY, Annals of Surgery, Dec., 1900.
1729 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

"I find your Kangaroo-Tendon the best on the market, and I now always use it."

W. W. KEEN, Prof. Surgery, Jefferson Medical College.

THE J. F. HARTZ COMPANY,

Sole Agents for Michigan and Ontario.

268 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

2 Richmond St., TORONTO, ONT.

VAN HORN & CO.,

Surgical Dressings,

307 Madison Ave., NEW YORK.

The Detroit Surgical Table

NEAT, COMPACT AND DURABLE



This Office Table is made of highly polished oak, equally serviceable for surgical and gynaecological work. This table fills a long felt want, as it meets with all the requirements of an office table or chair.

The entire length is 70 inches; body of the table when head and foot extensions are lowered 38 inches. Both ends can be raised or lowered, independently, to any desired angle. Width of table is 24 inches. Is provided with an extension, sliding out from either side of the table, convenient for holding the arm, or for instruments during an operation. Has two stirrups that can be adjusted to three different lengths, and concealed when not in use. There are casters under the head so that the table can be moved, with the patient on it, to place it with reference to the light.

No charge for packing or crating.

PRICE

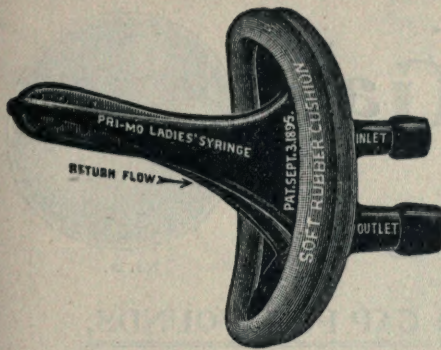
\$10.00 NET

—Legs of this table are "Knocked Down." Head and lower extension pieces have been fitted and are securely packed with legs in the bottom of table, hence it costs you but little for freight and no danger of it being damaged during transit.

THE J. F. HARTZ CO.,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

TORONTO, CANADA



A Sanitary Necessity

THE PRI-MO LADIES' SYRINGE.

The Only One
in its class:

Nothing Else
Like It.

NOZZLE AND SHIELD.
ONE-HALF SIZE.

Nozzle made in one piece---hard rubber, highly polished. The detachable pneumatic cushion, of soft rubber, is a non-conductor of heat. Anatomically correct in design: Fits perfectly without undue pressure, and isn't a wedge.

Dispenses with the inconvenient and troublesome bed-pan and rubber sheet.

Not necessary to disrobe when douche is taken.

Only syringe that can be employed in any position, without accessories, or an attendant.

E. J. HUSSEY & CO.,

80 John Street,

NEW YORK.

POLK'S MEDICAL REGISTER

(Seventh Revised Edition)

Will appear in due time. Send for descriptive circulars. Physicians who have moved since 1898 should notify the publishers promptly.

Polk's Medical Directory has been established 15 years. Do not be deceived by untried and unknown imitations.

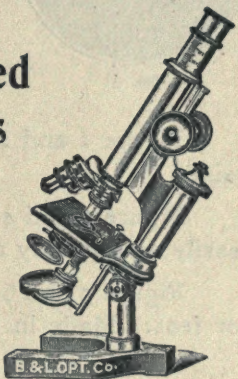
R. L. POLK & CO., Publishers,
DETROIT, MICH.

An Even
Hundred
Dollars

will buy a

BB 8

Micro=
scope

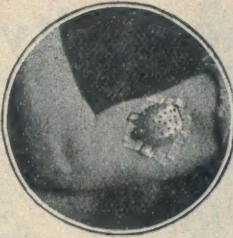


The most reliable, accurately built, complete, and desirable microscope ever offered for \$100.00. Meets every requirement for Bacteriology, Histology, Pathology, Biology, Urinary Work, Etc. Two eyepieces $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ dry and $\frac{1}{4}$ Oil Immersion Lenses, Abbe Condenser and Iris Diaphragm, and Triple Revolving Nosepiece. Used at Cornell, Harvard, Yale, University of Chicago, College of P. and S., and scores of other prominent laboratories.

CATALOGUE FREE.

Write for Cash Discount.

BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO.
New York. ROCHESTER, N. Y. Chicago.



No. 1.

...THE...

Splint Gate AND Bandage.



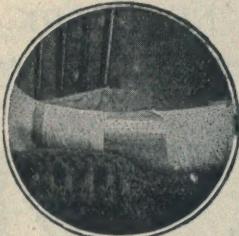
No. 2.

A PERFECT BANDAGE AND CAP FOR WOUNDS, CARBUNCLES, ETC.

These are so obviously SUPERIOR and SENSIBLE, they can not but appeal to every progressive practitioner at a glance.

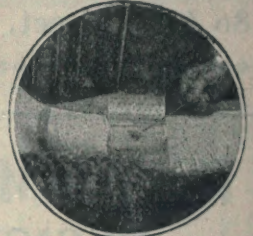
Made of aluminum, they may be rendered sterile and will not rust; are moreover light and inexpensive.

They enclose but do not touch the wound; dressing can thus be attended AD LIBITUM and without pain.



No. 3.

A wound covered by the gate (which being concave-convex, has great strength) has a positive protection from chafing or injury. Opened with ease, it permits of instant examination.



No. 4.

Figure 1 and 2 represents our Vaccine and Boil Cap: Made in three sizes.

Figure 3 and 4 reveal our Splint Gate: Made in two sizes, and may be easily and quickly attached to any splint, or plaster cast.

Figure 5 and 6 show our Finger Splint Cot, equally applicable to hands or feet: Made in three sizes.

FOR SALE BY ALL SURGICAL HOUSES.



No. 5.

Splint Gate & Bandage Co.,

LAKOTA, NORTH DAKOTA.



No. 6.

ALBASULPHIDI



The only reliable lotion for the prompt and effectual eradication of Acne in all its protean forms—Guaranteed!

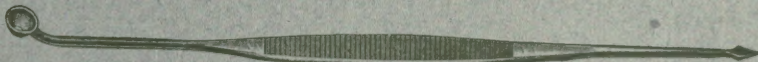
(FORMULA OF G. R. SHIMMEL.)

This preparation represents the greatest possible therapeutic activity, along with the perfection of pharmaceutical art and chemical skill. In pint bottles only.

EACH PINT SUFFICES FOR FOUR PRESCRIPTIONS.

PRICE: 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE, NET.

HARTZ ACNE LANCE AND COMEDO EXTRACTOR.



PRICE: 50 CENTS EACH.

A Hartz combined Acne Lance and Comedo Extractor will be presented to every physician with his first order for ALBASULPHIDI, thus making his equipment complete as regards the management of this most stubborn of skin maladies.

N. B. As this offer is made only to introduce ALBASULPHIDI, the instrument cannot be supplied gratis to more than one individual, and *only* to a physician.

THE J. F. HARTZ CO.

268 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
No. 2, East Richmond St., Toronto, Ont.

Price, \$1.50 per 1,000.

75c per 500.

CANNABIN TABLETS

(Formula.)

Cannabin	1-10 grain
Zinc Phosphide	1-10 grain
Strych. Phos.	1-40 grain
Avenine	1-200 grain

Anodyne, Antispasmodic, Aphrodisiac,
Hypnotic, Nervine, Reconstructive, Roborant,
Sedative.

A true Anodyne and Sedative to the
stomach without any of the inconveniences
attending the uses of Chloral, Bromides or
Opiates.

Promotes assimilation, instead of retarding.

Unequalled in the management of func-
tional dyspepsias.

Acts like magic in relieving the pains of
Rheumatism and Gout, is an almost specific in
most forms of Neuralgia.

The J. F. Hartz Co.,

268 Woodward Ave.,
Detroit, Mich.

Confederation Life Building.
Toronto, Ontario.